Fight for FDR War Policy, Browder Urges Rally

Text of Browder's Garden Speech See Page 4

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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Red Army Takes 3 Big Caucasus Towns

F.D.R. ASKS 'CRUSH-AXIS' BUDGET

Who's Behind the Bogus 'Equal' Rights Amendment?

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

It is no accident that Bill No. 1 on the docket of the 78th Congress is an anti-labor, reactionary piece of legislation masquerading as progressive. It is deceptive in its title and content. An "Equal Rights Amendment" sounds beneficial to the women of our country. The proposed amendment is misleading in its brevity—"men and women **shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.**" But like all legislation the effects will depend upon interpretation.

Why is it proposed? Who are its sponsors? Who are its financial backers? What is its history What is the declared purpose? What will be the immediate result of such legislation? It is a war necessity? What effect will it have on the legal status of women What effect will it have on women in industry? These are some of the major tests by which we must judge the proposed amendment.

Women trade unionists, YWCA leaders, the League of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League, the National Councils of both Catholic and Jewish women and many other national organizations of women have consistently opposed the passage of this amendment since it was first proposed in 1923 by the National Women's Party—a group of ultra-feminist well-to-do ladies, who neither work for wages nor hours.

It stands to reason when such progressive women as Mrs. Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Mary Anderson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt (a veteran in the struggle for suffrage), Elinor Herrick, Rose Schneiderman, Helen Blanshard, Anita Whitney, Mother Bloor, Mary Winslow, oppose a bill labeled "Equal Rights" there must be something radically wrong with it.

It carries within its innocent language what legislators call "a joker"—a tragic one in this instance.

Its sponsor in the House, Repre-

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Needed to Crush Axis, Tells Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In order to carry out his pledge to "strike hard" at the Axis enemy in 1943, President Roosevelt today submitted a $100,000,000,000 budget to the newly seated 78th Congress.

Calling this budget a "total war" budget, the President urged that Congress shall take care not to cripple the essential health or productive capacity of the population by heedless slashing into the income of the already heavily burdened lower brackets. He urged that Congress enact legislation to compel the upper brackets and corporations to shoulder their fair share of the taxation burden.

The budget which is aimed at supplying an army of 7,500,000, will reduce average consumption per person by about 25 per cent, to about $500 per person per year. Roosevelt urged partial rationing and price control to carry this out.

Roosevelt provided no detailed estimates of the war expenditures because he wanted to keep the information out of the enemy's hands and because rapidly shifting developments made it difficult to determine specific requirements for a fiscal year ending 18 months hence.

However, he did list the general purposes for which the war funds would be spent. Here they are, compared with estimates for the current year:

(In billions of dollars)	Fiscal 1944	Fiscal 1943
Munitions	$66	$53
Pay, subsistence and travel	$21	$15
Industrial construction	$2	$6
Other construction	$5	$8
Other, including agricultural Lend-Lease	$6	$5
Total	$100	$77

Mr. Roosevelt, at a special press conference, said that the $100,000,000,000 estimate for war was based on the belief that it was the maximum that could feasibly be spent in a year.

It was estimated that the War Department would need to spend $62,000,000,000 and the Navy $22,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year. Actually, Mr. Roosevelt said, these departments had submitted higher estimates, but reductions were dic-

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Packers + Greed = Black Market

By Louise Mitchell

Blame for black market operations in New York City was placed at the doors of the biggest packers yesterday by an independent wholesaler.

Go to any large wholesale meat market whether it be Westchester, Harlem, Washington or 14th Sts. and you will find the black market at work, he revealed.

At 4 A.M., long before the packers' branch office has opened its doors for regular business, trucks are waiting on the streets to be loaded and shipped off to the large retail butcher shops which can afford from five to ten cents graft on each pound of meat. Large packers are hiding from the trade that they are still disposing of large quantities to favored butchers.

Small butchers wait around in the markets for hours at a time trying to get a few pounds of bacon and ham while the larger butchers which deal with the big packers can afford to grease the palm of packing house salesmen or managers.

As a result, small butchers cannot get meat and consumers are paying above-ceiling prices to cover the graft.

CONTROL NEEDED

Black market operations, the wholesaler said, will continue until the entire meat supply is controlled. Complete control of supply and distribution is the only sure-fire way to crack illegal practices in the meat trade, he insisted.

Experience has shown, he declared, that the OPA cannot solve the black market scandal by half-way measures such as probing retailers, or investigating wholesalers, or hearing consumer complaints. The entire industry has to be controlled from the large packers down to the consumers and with the assistance of the butcher unions, the wholesaler emphasized.

"One cannot break the black market unless they take over the entire supply and distribute the reduced quotas equally. Otherwise, the small butchers and wholesalers will be driven out of business and consumers will be at the mercy of packers' prices."

More than half of the meat coming into the city is handled by the large packers. Independent wholesalers selling from 30 to 40 per cent get their meat from small packers via brokerage houses. In order to regulate meat

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Break Nazi Hold On Vital Rail Line

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (UP).—The High Command announced tonight that the Red Army had captured Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, big towns in the North Caucasus.

Pyatigorsk, another big town in the same area, also was captured, the communique said, along with some smaller places.

To the north, Soviet forces beat toward Rostov against stiffened German resistance along a strongly fortified defense line. Seventeen smaller towns had been garnered in by the Red Army just before Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody fell.

60 TOWNS IN 36 HOURS

New Soviet conquests around Georgievsk, virtually encircled hub of the railroad network in the North Caucasus, boosted to 60 the number of towns and villages taken in 36 hours of unbroken German retreat, according to High Command announcements.

Heavily reinforced German tank and motorized forces drove a wedge into the Soviet positions on the Central Front at the opposite end of the swaying battle line, the midday communique revealed. Counter-attacking Red Army troops hurled the wedge back, killed 200 Nazis, and seized considerable enemy equipment, it added.

The slowdown of the Red Army drives through the Lower Don valley toward Rostov was explained by military reports that Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's army now faces a powerful German line along the Severny Donets River, a north-south natural barrier guarding the southern stretch of the Rostov-Voronezh railroad and the Donets Basin.

Front reports said the Nazi command was pouring reinforcements into the line and the frequency and fury of the German counter-attacks were growing steadily. Nevertheless the Soviet midday communique Monday said the Red Army "repelled counter-attacks and forged ahead."

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20,000 Hear Browder At Lenin Memorial

While news of new Soviet successes against the Nazi war machine flashed over the world's radio and press wires, 20,000 jammed Madison Square Garden last night to honor the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, whose leadership in founding the Soviet Union made those successes possible.

They came to hear Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, sole speaker at the rally, discuss the existence of the United Nations as a memorial to Lenin's work.

Browder's address, released in manuscript just as the Daily Worker went to press and before the meeting got well under way, acclaimed today's coalition of freedom - loving people as a result of the Soviet leader's contributions.

EARL BROWDER

"Lenin's work in the founding of the Soviet Power, continued and brought to completion under the genius of Stalin, has until now preserved the world from a threatened gigantic relapse into slavery and barbarism, from the blight of a Hitlerite world conquest from the systematic destruction of human decency, intelligence, civilization," Mr. Browder's speech declared.

MEMORIAL TO LENIN

"It is the work of Lenin, represented today by Stalin, which made possible the grand coalition of all freedom-loving peoples through which the Axis blight is being lifted from the world.

"Today, the continued existence of civilization is itself a great memorial to Lenin."

Honoring Lenin's memory, Browder was to say, means striving for deeper understanding of his teaching, helping create for our own country something of the strength and grandeur Lenin brought Russia, "above all for the winning of the war."

Warning against both shallow moods of optimism and the pessimism of shocked liberals, he called upon the nation to learn **"how to know and to grasp the main link of the historic movement which will move the whole chain of events in the style of Lenin."**

HAILS F.D.R. MESSAGE

That main link, Mr. Browder's speech said, was indicated by President Roosevelt's Congressional message Thursday. He hailed the President's address for its spirit of **"uncompromising war against Hitlerism"** but cautioned against the tendency of merely approving the President's policies and leaving him **"to fight his battles against the reactionaries without the support of the people."**

Mr. Browder reviewed progress made on the President's Seven-Point economic program. In practice, he said, this has been "distorted and transformed" to the disadvantage of toiling groups and

(Continued on Page 4)

McNutt Calls Off Discrimination Probe

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A major crisis in the existence of the Fair Employment Practices Committee developed today as the result of War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt's decision to postpone indefinitely hearings on discrimination against Negroes in the railroad industry.

Two members of the FEPC told this correspondent that they favor a meeting with the President as soon as possible to determine the status of the anti-discrimination agency.

They said that they hoped that the FEPC would protest as a body against McNutt's action and therefore did not wish to issue public statements of their own They also expressed the hope that no members of the FEPC would resign as individuals prior to a meeting with the President.

SHOWDOWN

"This is the showdown," one member said. "We want to know whether we will be permitted to carry out the President's executive order against discrimination."

CIO leaders were indignant at McNutt's action in calling off the railroad hearings which had been scheduled for Jan. 25. An AFL spokesman also told the Daily Worker that he objected to the fact that McNutt had ordered the hearings postponed without even consulting the FEPC.

McNutt's action followed several other cases of interference with the work of FEPC by government agencies. Reflecting the pressure of employer and political groups in the South and elsewhere which object to the employment of Negroes in war industry.

BARD FIGHTS HEARING

The Daily Worker has learned that only a few days ago Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Ralph Bard, wrote to the FEPC objecting against the holding of hearings in Detroit on the ground that this would allegedly "retard" the work of the Navy in having Negroes hired.

FEPC hearings in the Southwest on discrimination against Mexican and other Latin-American workers have been scheduled for months, but have never taken place as the result of protests from the State Department.

The State Department is reported to have said that the Mexican

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FDR Appoints Flynn as Envoy

President Roosevelt today appointed Edward J. Flynn, resigning chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as Minister to Australia and his "personal ambassador in the Southwest Pacific." Flynn replaces Nelson T. Johnson, who has been a career diplomat for the last 36 years.

Flynn's appointment is being widely attacked on rather obvious narrow partisan grounds by Republican newspapers.

Wendell Willkie, Republican leader, also objected to the appointment, and Senator Charles McNary served notice he would ask for a Senate hearing.

Spain Vets Still Held in Prison

By Ivor Montagu

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 11. — When the Allied troops entered Algeria last November, Allied seamen who had been interned in the concentration camp near Abmers-El-Kebir were released, but the former members of the International Brigade were hurriedly transferred in trucks under armed guard to a distant place, the London Daily Worker learned from a seaman who reached here this week.

The seaman, who was himself a former member of the International Brigade on the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War, said conditions in the camp, which was about 25 miles from Abmers-El-Kebir, were terrible.

French, German, Italian, Rumanian and Czech International Brigade members, many of them suffering from wounds, are still held somewhere in either Oran or Algeria, he declared.

Rutledge Gets High Court Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UP).—President Roosevelt today nominated Wiley B. Rutledge, 48-year-old Kentucky-born Democrat, to succeed James F. Byrnes as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and former Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan to succeed Leon Henderson as Price Administrator.

Both appointments had been expected and Senate confirmation is anticipated although there may be some Republican opposition to Rutledge, since he will be the seventh Democrat on the nine-man bench.

Rutledge, former Dean of Iowa University Law School, is now an Associate Justice of the District of Columbia Circuit Court, and is the first Supreme Court candidate the President has drawn from the Federal Judiciary. He is the eighth Roosevelt Supreme Court appointee.

The White House had let it be known indirectly that both Rutledge and Brown would be chosen. Brown was selected soon after Henderson's resignation. The Senator was defeated for re-election in November.

He is well liked by all political elements and already has been endorsed by many of his former colleagues. Henderson is expected to step out as soon as Brown is confirmed.

Freedom Front in Hungary:

Major Groups Unite To Drive Out Hitler

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, Jan. 11.—A far-reaching movement to free Hungary from Hitler-allegiance has gotten under way in Hungary, reports from Budapest revealed this week.

This new movement, calling itself the "National Front of Independence," has succeeded in bringing together representatives of the main groupings of the Hungarian people and in drawing up a joint program of planned action.

Participating in the negotiations, which took place on Christmas eve, were two Parliamentary deputies of the Independent Party of small farmers; two leading members of the Peasants League; one big industrialist, board member of the Hungarian Union of Industrialists; several leading members of the Social-Democratic Party and trade unions; representatives of the Communist Party; one leading member each from the Budapest organization of the National Democratic Party and from the Kosuta Party; one parliamentary deputy each from the Party of Hungarian Life (the government party) and the Christian Party; as well as two representatives of the Christian Social trade unions.

Exclusive

Following is the joint declaration adopted at the conference:

"A group of Hungarian political and public figures of different trends consider that the time has come for Hungarian patriots to rally in a fighting front to win the independence of their native land. With this purpose in view

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China-U. S. Pact Signed

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11 (UP).—China signed a treaty with Great Britain and India today, abolishing extra-territorial rights in China almost exactly 100 years after the treaty of Nanking opened this country to Western domination by a system of special privileges.

Under the treaty signed in Chungking, Great Britain relinquished the right to station troops in China. It abolished the system of treaty port rights, the international settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, and the British concessions at Tientsin and Canton.

Regarding the treaty with the United States, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sent the following wire to President Roosevelt:

"I take much pleasure in expressing to you the deep gratification of the Chinese government and people for signing the new treaty It is to me signal proof of the solidarity of the United Nations, not only during war but in peace."

Allied Bombers Rip Tunisia Supply Lines

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UP).—Allied bombers have shattered railways, harbor installations and transport columns in a mighty two-way offensive against Axis supply lines stretching over 600 miles of Tunisia and Libya, communiques reported today, and the British radio said the Eighth Army was about to resume its drive toward Tripoli.

The aerial blows ranged from an attack by giant four-engined Consolidated Liberator bombers on La Goulette harbor outside Tunis to a one-man raid that destroyed the German headquarters at Kairouan in Central Tunisia.

Maj. Philip G. Cochrane of Erie, Pa., flying a Curtiss-Warhawk fighter-bomber, made the one-man raid Sunday on Kairouan, where the Germans are massing forces as a protective wedge for the German Afrika Korps falling back through Libya.

Cochrane dropped his single bomb directly on the German headquarters building, turning it into a mass of flames and wreckage. A Focke-Wulf 190 attempted to intercept Cochrane and damaged an aileron and a tire on his plane, but he returned safely to base.

Though land forces grouped around the Bizerte-Tunis defense arc in northern Tunisia still were stymied in mud, lively skirmishes were reported by French troops around Pont Du Fahs and Kairouan. Other French troops that had crossed into Libya from the extreme southern tip of Tunisia were reported locked in fierce fighting with an Italian outpost 25 miles across the border.

THREATENS ITALIAN POSITION

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UP).—The Evening Standard said today that Radio Dakar had reported that a strong French force had fought its way from southern Tunisia into Tripolitania and now was threatening an important Italian position less than 300 miles southwest of Tripoli.

19th Anniversary of The Daily Worker

By the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker

Tomorrow marks the 19th anniversary of the Daily Worker. Many of you participated in the launching of this working class newspaper on Jan. 13, 1924. You will remember the sacrifices which the pioneers of our movement made to realize the dream of the DAILY WORKER and the joy which those who had the privilege to participate in the great undertaking felt upon its achievement.

And almost all of you are acquainted with the hardships and struggles that the DAILY WORKER has had to go through in order to maintain itself during these 19 years. You yourself have helped make possible the very existence of the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker has served the working-class movement, our nation and the cause of progress throughout these 19 years. Today the Daily Worker is performing an indispensable service to our nation's struggle for survival against the Axis threat to our independence and our liberties. It is no exaggeration to say that the Daily Worker is one of the most effective instru-

(Continued on Page 2)

Military Transport 'Miracle' By a Veteran Commander

ALREADY voices are being heard to the effect that the Soviet offensive does not "move fast enough." Some people even think that an advance of 150 miles in three weeks, in the dead of winter, is not very much. To such people we can say: It is very much, even under normal conditions, when military transport is normally shared by railroads and motor vehicles. However, the situation on the Don Front is far from normal. We have already spoken of this, but think that it is worthwhile mentioning again.

On the War Fronts

The front between, say, Millerovo and the eastern end of Lake Manych (roughly 300 miles) is served (on the map) by three railroads—the lines Voronezh-Rostov, StalingradLikhaya and Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk. Because the Germans still hold the station of Rossosh, north of Millerovo, the first line cannot do the Soviet troops any good, because it cannot carry any through traffic, only the section Kantemirovka-Sheptukhovka being in Soviet hands.

Because General von Hoth's remnants of 22 divisions are still entrenched west of Stalingrad, the second and third lines, both stemming out of Stalingrad, do not function, being broken within Stalingrad itself. Thus we see that under winter conditions and in spite of the absence of a dense net of roads within the loop of the Don, the vigorous Red Army offensive is rolling along, fed entirely by truck transport over lines as long as 250 miles. An amazing feat deserving the focus of our attention in this great operation.

We might add that the Germans, on the other hand, have the railheads right behind their lines. Their side of the front is fed by seven lines (while the Red Army has NONE at all).

In spite of these tremendous difficulties the Red Army is advancing on all sectors of the Southern Front. The fastest advance took place in the Caucasus where Soviet troops have virtually encircled the important junction of Georgievsk and are approaching the "spas" of Kislovodsk and Pyatigorsk. Tremendous booty has been captured again and this shows that the Germans have been seized by panic, at least in spots.

The most important operation, however, is unfolding on the eastern approaches to Rostov where General Rokossovsky is again advancing after having crushed a German counter-blow of a couple of infantry divisions supported by over 100 tanks. The Red Army appears to be now 55 miles from Rostov.

It is clear that the Germans are extremely worried about the situation around Rostov and have mustered about 30 divisions for the defense of that all-important "gate."

On the Central Front German reserves have considerably slowed the Soviet offensive near Velikie Luki and little progress is noted here.

The same can be said of the Millerovo sector where the Red Army has not advanced since the last days of December (when it took Verkhne-Tarasovka).

* * *

The RAF has bombed Essen for the 50th time, losing 7 planes, or about 5 per cent of the effectives engaged (which is not bad).

* * *

There is practically no fighting in Tunisia, except in the air. The Allies are now bombing Tripoli (and Rommel, if he is still there, which is doubtful) from three directions: Libya, Malta and Tunisia.

* * *

There is nothing of importance to report from the other fronts.

From Inside France

Toulon Symbolizes Another French Uprising --- 1919 Mutiny Haunts Foe

By Joseph Starobin
(Second of three articles)

The flames of burning battleships, exploding magazines, the cross-fire of French destroyers sinking each other must have lit up the whole coast of southern France that morning of November 27 when the French navy went down to the bottom, scuttled by its own crews.

It is true that the details of what happened at Toulon remain shrouded in darkness. The Vichy radio originally said that all of it went down. Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox thought at least a third of it remained afloat. Admiral Muselier, formerly of the de Gaullist movement, declared in London subsequently that most of it had in fact been sunk.

And we do know that at least three French submarines turned up in Algiers, while one was interned in Barcelona.

But however that may be, the significance of the scuttling does not depend on the degree to which it was completed.

The significance lies in the fact that it happened, and in the circumstances surrounding this unparalleled action.

WHAT TOULON MEANT

It was in the first place a mighty, and unprecedented protest against the Germans, against Hitler's rule of France.

It was in the second place, a complete disavowal, a moment of supreme and total disillusionment with Marshal Petain and the whole Vichy regime.

It was in the third place, clear proof of how untrustworthy the French people considered Admiral Darlan.

And it was finally a call to action to France itself to rise up in defiance of the Nazis.

Consider the circumstances. Two weeks earlier, Hitler had torn up the armistice with the Vichy government and German and Italian troops marched into the unoccupied zone, leaving the city of Toulon untouched.

By this action, the Nazis tore up the armistice. But at the same time, the last shreds of the mask of "independence" were torn from the ugly visage of the Petain regime.

For Petain had always said that the complete occupation of France would be resisted. For this purpose, there was the Navy, and there was the army of 100,000 volunteers which had remained under Vichy's control.

The scuttling of the fleet was therefore not only a protest against the complete Hitlerization of France. **It was the though the sailors had declared that if Petain would not resist—in fulfillment of his pledges—then at least the Navy was going to hold aloft the banner of France's honor.**

But it is also important to remember that ever since he had been established in North Africa, Admiral Darlan was issuing one appeal after another for the French fleet to join the Allies.

If it we true that the officers of the fleet, all of them handpicked by Darlan were in full control of the situation, we might have expected them to fulfill Darlan's orders. After all, in north and west Africa itself, as we now know, it was only after Darlan had given the order to cease hostilities that the lower officers and commanders of the French North African army obeyed.

Apparently then, the officers of the navy at Toulon were no longer in full control of the situation. Those that were outright pro-German should have been expected to save the vessels for Hitler. Those that were bound to Darlan might have been expected to do their utmost to reach Algiers.

But the fact is that the fleet did neither. **The fleet adhered the original plans which had been issued a long time before—namely, that if the Nazis break the armistice, the fleet was to be scuttled.**

SAILORS DECIDED ACTION

This means that the French sailors themselves, decided upon and carried through the supreme and dramatic sacrifice.

For those who recall Andre Marty's thrilling account of the mutiny of the French fleet on the Black Sea in the spring of 1919, this exceptional heroism of the French sailor will come as no surprise.

For, as Marty describes it, practically the entire fleet then stationed in Soviet waters off Odessa refused, from April to August of 1919, to engage in any further assaults on the young struggling Soviet republics.

It happened on the eve of Easter, 1919. The sailors refused to load any coal for the flagships, **France, Jean Bart** and others. They said the war was over. They had no intention of fighting the Russians, whom they came to realize were building a new society.

FORCED FLEET TO RETURN

They wanted to go back to France and they succeeded.

On one ship after another, they ran up the red flag. The crews of one ship would sing the **Internationale** to the other, as well as songs about the defense of Odessa.

They forced Admiral Amet to come out and meet them and after long negotiations, the mutinous sailors compelled a major part of the French fleet to return to Toulon and other ports.

As Marty relates the story, not only the sailors but the infantry, which was charged with occupying Tiraspol and other Ukrainian towns refused to fight the Red Army detachments.

Moreover, when the fleet did return to the Mediterranean, demonstrations continued in the port of Toulon itself. The soldiers and sailors returned from the Crimea virtually took over the town, held meetings on the docks, and marched to free the prisoners held in the naval prison.

In the month of June, 1919 they threw terror into the hearts of French reaction, which was never quite forgotten.

It is with this background in mind that the little information we have about the scuttling at Toulon makes it a much bigger affair than is generally realized.

We know that the leading German admiral, Erich Raeder, was in the town while the fleet was being scuttled.

We know that Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo arrived immediately afterwards.

We know that the arsenal on shore was blown up, and the town was cordoned off for several days afterwards.

FRENCH FIGHT NAZIS

Swiss reports spoke of fighting between French and German within the town, where the situation obviously went beyond the control, not only of the Vichy police but of the German army.

We know also that immediately afterwards the remaining armed forces of the Vichy government were disbanded. Weapons were taken from the marines on shore and the army men.

For some months there had been occasional reports of guerrilla warfare in France. On September 27, the Germans bayonetted to death one of the first leaders of the francs-tireurs—the snipers—a miner called Charles de Barge.

He was a municipal councillor in Pas de Calais province, and his group had carried out organized attacks on power stations and communications near Lille, Douai, Arras and other north French towns.

But with the scuttling of the fleet and the disbanding of the Vichy army, the **franc tireurs** grew rapidly.

It is interesting to recall that the French general, Lattre de Tassigny, whom Laval has just sentenced to a ten-year prison term for organizing a group of 200 patriots in expectation of an American landing, was accused, in the original Vichy indictment of **"wandering through the countryside"** together with men and officers. And when he was arrested, said the Vichy indictment **"his partisans fled."**

On Dec. 18, Geneva reports spoke of many officers and men, withholding their arms and joining groups of **franc-tireurs** who are now terrorizing the Germans in southern France.

One correspondent wrote from Berne that **"French opinion is beginning to learn of the tragic events at Toulon from seamen who are returning to their homes in civilian clothes. Apparently their stories are creating a deep impression. . . ."**

And we also have knowledge of memorial meetings held in many French towns in honor of the supreme sacrifice of the Toulon dead.

That they did not die in vain—but actually helped awaken the French people to greater resistance is clear from the reign of terror which Laval immediately instituted.

Hardly a day passes without some stories from the German radio, and the DNB news agency listing hundreds of "Communists" and terrorists arrested, with vast quantities of explosives, and literature seized.

This brings us to the final article—tomorrow — on the relations between the Communists and other anti-fascist forces in the underground, in so far as they can be determined.

Pride of France Scuttled by French Sailors

Among the ships sunk at Toulon by patriotic French sailors, in the greatest single act of resistance to the Germans since France fell, was the powerful modern battleship Dunkerque, shown above.

Pollitt Urges Unified Plan For 2nd Front

By Ivor Montagu
(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In a New Year's "Victory Program" Harry Pollitt calls on British workers to "give everything that is required for the offensive in Africa and everything required for opening a Second front in Europe."

At the same time he insists on a solution of the Indian question "by granting India its right to independence and its right to form a national government, which will then fully cooperate with Britain in armed resistance to the fascist aggressors."

Pollitt wants a government "which will fully support every revolt of the peoples in the occupied countries, and which will fight against race hatred, particularly anti-Semitism, and secure the arrest of all who foment race hatred."

RAISE WOMEN'S WAGES

It is essential, he said, "to raise the wages of lower paid workers, especially women, it is necessary to give women equal pay for equal work and grade women upward in every branch of industry in which they are taking part.

"It is necessary also," he added, "to improve the pay allowances and pensions of men and women in the armed forces, to smash down the class barriers that prevent speedy promotion of men from the ranks, to extend cultural, educational and social facilities to men and women in the armed forces. And in this latter function the labor movement is to take a leading part."

Pollitt advocated a "unified Allied strategy" for the war fronts and an "increase in every aspect of war production" on the home front.

To raise production, the workers should demand extension of the work of joint labor-management production committees and resist all provocation offered by pro-fascist employers. He particularly denounced as short-sighted those "war tribunal awards that result in strikes or talk of strikes."

RANK AND FILE LEADERS

"In this grave hour," he said, "nothing should be allowed to interrupt the continuity of war production for a single moment."

The fulfillment of many of these objectives, he went on, requires the strengthening of the government, "not by makeshift changes but by fundamental changes, in the sense that new leaders must come from the common people where the most capable leaders are to be found."

The government must, incidentally, he concluded, "declare its intention of putting into practice the main principles of the Beveridge report."

Soviets Take 3 Big Towns In Caucasus

(Continued from Page 1)

One Soviet unit captured an inhabited locality which the Germans had converted into a forward base. Big stores of booty fell to the Soviets, including a supply dump and 18 motor vehicles.

In another sector, Soviet tanks and infantry stormed forward to smash two German battalions of about 2,000 men, destroy six tanks and four guns, and capture one tank, two armored cars and 11 trucks.

The Red Army appeared to have cleaned up practically the whole Lower Don area between the Stalingrad-Likhaya railroad and the south arm of the river bend east of a north-south line between Tatsinskaya, 53 miles east of Likhaya, and Ust-Kagalnitsky, 45 miles east of Shakhty.

MOVING ON SALSK

Soviet progress in securing Stalingrad's southwestern flank was especially marked along the Kotelnikovski-Salsk stretch of the railroad below the Don. The Red Army was reported converging swiftly on Salsk, junction 110 miles southeast of Rostov, from Martinovka, 56 miles to the north, and Vesely, 32 miles up the railroad.

Farther down in the Caucasus the Red Army offensive was reported crushing German strong points by the dozens, raising the question of whether and when the invaders would attempt a stand at Rostov, focal point of the pincers which the Soviets were steadily closing.

The High Command reported bloody fighting for a river position where the Germans had concentrated many guns, six-barreled mortars and a score of tanks. Soviet assault troops forced the river, smashed the Nazi foothold on the opposite bank, and rammed ahead, taking much booty and many prisoners.

Applying successfully the envelopment tactics carried out throughout the Don and Caucasus offensives, the Soviets Sunday by-passed Georgievsk, capturing 13 points on three sides of the big base.

Justo Death Seen Blow to Democracy

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The death of Agustin P. Justo, former Argentine president, and one of the foremost critics of Ramon Castillo's pro-Axis policy, comes as a heavy blow to the democratic forces of the hemisphere.

Justo was long associated with a policy of hemisphere solidarity. He had offered to join the Brazilian armed forces when Brazil declared war on the Axis last August, and was associated with the growing national unity movement in Argentina which is destined to play a decisive role in the September, 1943, elections.

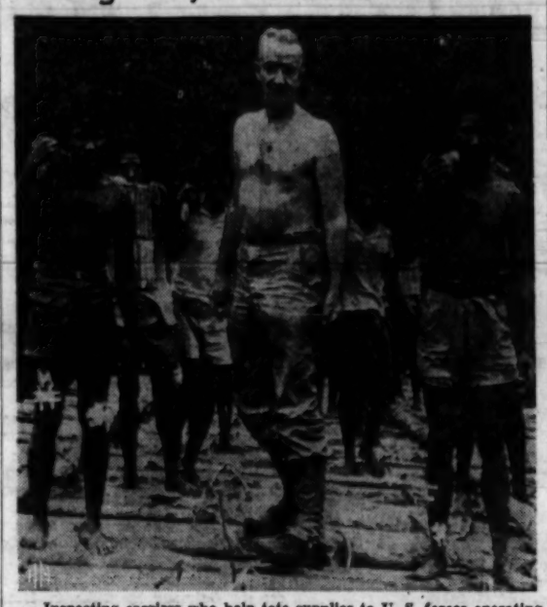
Only a few weeks ago, Justo supported an Argentine mass meeting of some 30,000 citizens of Buenos Aires, honoring President Roosevelt, a meeting which became a mighty demonstration of solidarity with the United Nations.

His death stunned the Argentine people and a ten-day period of national mourning has been decreed.

Survey Shows No Oil Crisis Here

ALBANY, Jan. 11 (UP).—A preliminary state police survey on the fuel oil situation in New York State today discounted reports of any acute shortages. The report was submitted to Governor Dewey at his request.

Long Way From West Point



Inspecting carriers who help tote supplies to U. S. forces operating in New Guinea is Lieut. Gen. Robert Eichelberger, former commander of the military academy at West Point. He commanded the Allied forces in the field in the operations at Gona and Buna.

Major Groups Unite To Drive Out Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

they have drawn up a common program.

"The program of the 'Hungarian Front of National Independence' contains the following points:

"1. Immediate cessation of the war. Severance of relations with the Axis powers. Withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the Soviet Union. Persons responsible for Hungary's involvement in the Hitlerite war to be brought to account.

"2. An independent active foreign policy. Cooperation and consolidation with neighboring nations on the principle of the protection of Hungarian national interests against the aggressive aspirations of the Germans.

"3. So long as the country is not supplied, to prohibit all food exports.

"4. Realization of the democratic rights and liberties of the people. Universal suffrage by secret ballot. Freedom of speech, press and assembly. Democratization of the administrative apparatus. Abolition of all anti-Semitic laws. Prohibition of fascist parties and organizations. A democratic social policy; an improved standard of living for the workers.

"5. Far-reaching agrarian reforms. Land grants to the peasants. Distribution of the big landed estates and prohibiting of the possession of more than 600 acres.

"6. Effective development of Hungarian industry. To force out German capital from Hungarian economic life.

"7. A democratic national policy. A broad national self-government. Abolition of privileges enjoyed by the German minority. Disbandment of the 'Volksbund.'

"8. A Hungarian national cultural policy. Removal of fascist contamination from the press, schools, literature and from Hungary's cultural life.

"9. Formation of a government of national independence that will convene a National Legislative Assembly to introduce the necessary constitutional and material guarantees of the freedom, independence and prosperity of Hungary.

"10. The 'Hungarian Front of National Independence' calls upon all those who are in accord with its strivings to fight with all the means at their disposal for the realization of this program. Patriots must form organizations of the Hungarian Front of National Independence everywhere—in the towns and villages, in leagues and parties, in workers trade union organizations and in the army. Do not wait for special instruction; let everyone at his place immediately set about organizing the work.

"We call upon Hungarians living abroad to act in the spirit of the Hungarian Front of National Independence, and to unite their forces. The time has come for us to consolidate and lead all true Hungarians in the struggle for a strong, independent and democratic Hungary."

Eisenhower Sends Wire to Mikhailovitch

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

According to United Press despatches from London the Yugoslav government in exile made public yesterday a telegram which Lieut.-General Dwight D. Eisenhower has sent to Draza Mikhailovitch, chief of the "chetniks" in Serbia.

"American forces in Europe and North Africa congratulate their comrades in arms on the immortal, courageous Yugoslav resistance under your brilliant commander," Eisenhower's message was quoted.

"Your immortal warriors, united on their mother soil and determined to drive out the invaders in a noble spirit of sacrifice, serve the common cause of the United Nations. May the New Year bring them every success."

A Yugoslav government spokesman in London admitted that Mikhailovitch now is carrying out only "small forays" against the Axis occupation forces, saying that "because of winter conditions it is impossible for Mikhailovitch's guerrillas to carry on full dress warfare."

Paintings Exhibited

The 8th Street Playhouse Art Gallery is exhibiting paintings under the auspices of the Young Artist Section of the Artists League of America. Among those exhibiting are: Charles Joffee, Herbert Leopold, Jane Watrous.

Daily Worker Marks 19th Anniversary

(Continued from Page 1)

ments through which the working-class is enabled to meet the new responsibilities of labor to the nation in its present peril.

The **Daily Worker** is helping to forge the unity of labor, national unity of all the win-the-war forces and the unity of the United Nations. It raises and clarifies the major issues we must meet and solve on the road to victory.

The great assistance given by the **Daily Worker**, especially through the writings and contributions of Earl Browder, to war production, is one of the latest evidences of this role of our paper. To those of you who have read and admired the great war book of Comrade Browder—"ictory—and After"—we wish to point out that the line of policy outlined in this book, guides and inspires all of the work of the **Daily Worker.**

The **Daily Worker** is a newspaper for which there is no substitute. There are other newspapers of greater volume, greater technical facilities and perfection and which include many features which our working-class newspaper cannot afford. But there is no substitute for the correct line, the political clarity and guidance which the **Daily Worker** gives to the people. No Communist, no progressive worker, no enlightened and social-minded citizen can possibly make his or her work fully effective without the daily guidance of the **Daily Worker.**

We know there are many comrades and friends whose dollars and pennies make possible the continued existence of the **Daily Worker** but who fail to buy the paper every day. These very comrades and friends would consider it the greatest disaster if the **Daily Worker** could not be published daily.

And yet one of the surest and most effective ways in which we can assure the financial circulation of the paper and assure its existence is through constantly increasing its circulation.

We all know of the great sacrifices made by our brothers and sisters in the underground movement in the Hitler-occupied countries to maintain their press. Yet we who enjoy so many advantages, do not always make full use of them.

On this 19th anniversary of Lenin's death and in our celebration of the 19 years of the **Daily Worker** let us resolve to do everything in our power to build the **Daily Worker**, to extend its circulation to the many thousands of workers of our great city who would eagerly buy it if we went to them to explain what our paper is, and make it easier for them to get it every day.

Let everyone of us present here tonight at this great Madison Square Garden meeting resolve to buy the **Daily Worker** every day and the weekly **Worker** on Sunday at the same newsstand. Let us resolve to bring the paper to our shopmates, fellow trade-unionists and neighbors.

Finally we wish to make clear that the Editorial Board of the **Daily Worker** requires the help of the readers. We not only want you to read what the **Daily Worker** says. We also want you, through your letters to the Editors, to keep us informed of happenings among the people and their organizations and to share your opinions with us. In this way the editors and the readers will jointly contribute toward making the **Daily Worker** the medium for the collective thinking out of our problems and for speeding victory.

COLUMNS FOR ACTION!

Every issue contains feature articles and columns by outstanding thinkers and writers. Use them in discussing the problems of the day.

They Answer the Questions!

How Soviets Accomplished Medical Miracles at Front

The medical miracle of caring for men wounded in battle so that only 1½ per cent die is credited to the Soviet doctors who care for Red Armymen.

It was on Nov. 8 during the Congress of Soviet - American Friendship, that Dr. Henry E. Sigerist of Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the panel on Public Health and Wartime Medicine, revealed that 70 per cent of the Red Army's wounded were restored to health and sent back to fight in the front lines again, as compared to perhaps 40 per cent of Nazi soldiers.

Recent figures show that while 70 per cent are able to fight again, 98.5 per cent are able to keep on living and follow some sort of useful career.

That this is remarkable is clear from two facts: In the World War of 1914-18, the recovery rate was very much lower. For example, according to the British Library of Information, only 29.4 per cent of wounded British soldiers in France were sent back to army duty, and even of those who were merely "sick or injured," only 67.9 per cent were sent back to active duty.

Again, in the present war, the wounds received in fighting are much worse than in 1914-18. More flesh is torn away by exploding mines, or filled with metal splinters, or deeply burned.

MORE DOCTORS

Another aspect of the Soviet achievement lies in the history of Soviet medicine. Around twenty years ago the Soviet Union had only 20,000 doctors, but it planned for the training of more doctors, and by 1940, it had about the same number the United States has — 160,000. And from 1940 to the present, more doctors were added, bringing to total, reports say, to close to 200,000.

Added to the official doctors are the "feldshers," or junior doctors, with a little more than half a doctor's training. There are 500,000 feldshers, and half of them are women.

It is the feldshers who work in the front lines at the height of battle, right alongside the soldiers under fire. Mortality of feldshers is high, but they do the job of getting to the wounded the moment they fall. They crawl forward wherever they are needed, carrying first aid equipment and even blood for transfusion, and—shovels. With the shovels they dig a fox-hole as a first-aid shelter, and when first aid has been rendered, they load the wounded on their backs and carry them behind the lines.

Soviet wartime medical experience reveals—as is the case in the United States Army — that their first reliance is on sulfa drugs, which delay the start of infection.

Second reliance is on blood transfusion. While American doctors use dried plasma, Soviet doctors—who were pioneers in the use of preserved blood for transfusion purposes—use liquid plasma and preserved blood.

Third reliance of Soviet practice in saving Red Armymen's lives is getting to the wounded in the "first six hours" or less, after the men are hit. It is the courage of the feldshers and the nurses, who work much of the time under fire, that makes this possible. A woman, Alexandra Kalenina, carried 100 men off the field of battle in a single day.

Para-doctors jump from planes with para-troops and set up improvised hospitals in woods when attacks are made behind the Nazi lines. That's how consistently Soviet medicine follows up its job of caring for wounded Red Armymen.

Berlin Ordered Red-Baiting Drive Here, Court Told

Gerald K. Smith to Revive America First

By Mac Gordon

Gerald L. K. Smith, close pal and mouthpiece of Charles Coughlin, publiciy called for the revival of the America First Committee at a meeting of his followers in Detroit earlier this week. Smith made it clear that his purpose is the formation of a third party in 1944 in case both the Democrats and Republicans should nominate men committed to a United Nations policy in war and in peace.

Last month Smith published a list of 13 leading defeatists and obstructionists, both Democrat and Republican and threatened the defeat of the party that refused to select from this list. He emphasized that he would support the nomination of any of these men irrespective of party label. Now he is preparing the ground should these men not be nominated by either party.

WOULD DESTROY ALLIES

The central issue, it is obvious from Smith's speech, is the destruction of the United Nations. This, observers agree, is the main tactic of appeasement today since the Axis can be saved only through the destruction of the unity of the anti-Axis nations.

While Smith publicly avows his intention to organizers an open appeaser group, Hooverite forces in Congress are more quietly fighting the United Nations policy of the Administration to the same end. Thus, the Republican Senate caucus has deliberately "knifed" the appointment to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of Senator Austin of Vermont, a supporter of the foreign policy of the President.

Senator Austin was in line for the appointment. Instead, a leading America Firster, Senator Gerald K. Nye, engineered the selection of Senator Davis, (Pa.) for the post. Davis is of the Nye stripe. Rather than permit Austin to get on the Committee, the Republicans decided not to fill another post on that committee available to them.

These developments, it is indicated, give the lie to the repeated assertions of th Ham Fish crowd that the issue of "pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism" is dead. The purpose of these assertions, it is seen, is to blind and confuse the American people while the so-called "isolationists" continue to pursue their appeasement policies by attacks upon the Nnited Nations program.

Those who have watched the antics of Gerald L. K. Smih warn that he must not be taken lightly. He expresses in extreme form, they say, what powerful groups in both major parties are advocating, and seems to have lots of money at his command.

Why, How, Where on Fats Salvage

Because of the urgent need for salvaging more fats and greases, the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (CDVO) has issued a why-what-where summary of the fat-grease drive. The summary follows.

Why. Our supply of vegetable fats, formerly largely obtained from the Far East, has been almost completely cut off by the Pacific war. Because fats make glycerine—one of the most important products of war—we must have substitutes. These substitutes can be found in large part from the waste fats and greases of our kitchens.

WHAT TO DO. Save every single drop of used cooking fat—bacon grease, meat drippings, frying fats—save whateyer kind you use. When you've gotten all the cooking good from them, pour them through a kitchen strainer into a clean, wide-mouthed can. Today, with such particular cans sometimes unavailable, you can put the fat in any tin can. Keep the container in a cool dark place. Don't use glass containers or paper bags.

WHERE TO TAKE IT: Take your fats and grease savings to your meat dealer. Try to save up at least a pound before taking it to the butcher. The butcher will pay you for your fats—there's a ceiling price of four cents a pound.

You might pool your waste fats with your neighbors; some apartment houses have appointed a special "warden" to collect waste fats.

HOW YOU HELP WIN THE WAR:

1. One pound of waste cooking fats will produce enough glycerine to manufacture one-half pound of **dynamite;**

2. One pound of waste cooking fats will produce enough glycerine to manufacture one-twentieth pound of **nitro-glycerine;**

3. One pound of waste cooking fats will produce enough glycerine to manufacture one and three-tenths pound of **smokeless powder** used in heavy artillery ammunition;

4. Two pounds of waste cooking fats will produce enough glycerine to fire five 37 mm. **anti-tank shells;**

5. Fifty pounds of waste cooking fats used in the manufacture of synthetic resin will produce enough paint to coat one medium **tank;**

6. One pound of waste cooking fats will produce enough glycerine to fire four 37 mm. **anti-aircraft shells.**

A shortage of salvage fats can mean a shortage of glycerine, which would mean that our boys on the fronts are lacking in the munitions which can save their lives!

FCC Gets Complaints On Radio Vulgarity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UP).—Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said today at a press conference that the FCC recently has received "more than the usual number of complaints" about vulgarity on radio programs.

Non-Citizens Can Aid CDVO

Non-citizens having their first papers and possessing "a fair knowlededge of English both in reading and speaking," are eligible to serve as Block Service Leaders in the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office (CDVO) Block Service Organization, it was announced today by Marcel H. Stieglitz, Director of the Block Service Organization.

The CDVO Block Service Organization is being developed throughout New York City to bring into every home the important campaigns and messages of the war effort. Eventually it is hoped to have one Block Service Leader for each twenty families in the city.

The Block Service Leader will undertake, on personal visits to his or her group of families, to encourage people to volunteer for the various Civilian Defense services.

Bund Plot Exposed

(By United Press)

Severin Winterscheidt, government witness in denaturalization proceedings against Fritz Kuhn, former national leader, and 23 other members of the German American Bund, testified in Federal court yesterday that the Bund and its newspapers were under direct orders to brand as Communistic "anything opposed to national socialism."

Federal Judge John Bright asked the witness if the propaganda campaign was directed against the Soviet government, and Winterscheidt said that "this policy was not necessarily against the Russians—it was just to make anything againt the Nazis appeal a Bolshevism or Communism."

Winterscheidt told of being sent to Germany by Kuhn in 1936, of studying Nazi philosophy and ideology, and returning to New York to set up similar schools here for Bund leaders. He also testified that news and picture services for the Bund papers were supplied without charge by the Nazi Party.

The witness was one of many produced by Assistant U. S. Attorney Howard F. Corcoran in an attempt to establish the background and aims of the Bund. The government charges the defendants had mental reservations when they swore allegiance to the United States.

[Do you see any difference between this technique ordered by Berlin for the Bund and what the Dies Committee has been doing?—Editor].

Phony Union Seen Behind Plant Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The disruptive hand of the "independent" union that met defeat in the recent collective bargaining election, was seen here in a walkout at the foundry of Plant 2 of the Wright Aeronautical Corp.

The victorious union, winning by an overwhelming majority, was Local 669, United Automobile Workers, CIO. The losing organization was the Aircraft Workers of America, a "reformed" company organization.

The spark that brought on the walkout, according to UAW spokesmen, was a story spread by ringleaders of the defeated organization that incentive bonuses were to be cut down to from 3 to 7 per cent. Actually it turned out, when company notices were posted, that bonuses will be from 21 and 30 per cent.

The group that walked out named a committe to meet with the management, but the committee was informed by the management that it must be accompanied by a shop steward of the UAW as the latter was the union that was chosen as the exclusive bargaining agency. Under the NLRA, bargaining is barred with any but the chosen union.

The committe refused to agree to a CIO steward and the walkout continued by the end of the day shift.

Disputes over bonuses have been a sore spot at the Wright plants for some time. In this case, according to a UAW spokesman, the company union's people deliberately spread exaggerated stories to bring about a flare-up.

The guiding hand of the AWA is Matt Smith, president of the newly found Confederation of Independent Unions, which embraces many disruptive company organizations. Smith is opposed to the war and labor's no-strike pledge.

Union Buys Bonds for Bombs

Starting the New Year right, Local 563, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL, purchased $10,000 worth of war bonds at Victory House, Los Angeles. A pretty girl holds the can of paint while financial secretary Rube Graham puts the local's name on the bomb.

Colleges Faced with Teacher Shortage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A lengthening of the college instructor's day and the discontinuance of certain established courses are aomng the most common steps being taken by the nation's institutions of higher education to combat or avoid the teacher shortage situation created by the wartime emergency, the United States Office of Education reported today. Approximately 8,000 teachers have left colleges and universities in the last year to enter the armed services, or to take jobs in the Federal government, war industries, or other fields. Many of these changes involved increases in income.

A preliminary statement by Henry G. Badger and Benjamin W. Frazier, of the Office of Education, outlines the steps taken to meet the problem by approximately half of the 1,717 institutions of higher education in the United States.

About half the schools reporting have increased the number of teaching hours required of staff members. The second most widely used measure is the discontinuance of some courses. Other commonly used procedures in descending order of importance are: Replacing men with women, increasing salaries, obtaining Selective Service deferment of men, retention of teachers beyond the normal retirement age, and employing graduate assistants. These measures have been taken by 100 or more of the institutions included in the survey.

Between 50 and 100 schools have put an end to non-teaching activities such as research and faculty supervision of student activities, reduced academic qualifications for positions, pooled instructional work with other institutions, and recalled retired members of their staffs. This last measure is of particular interest in that 172 schools reported the retention of staff members beyond normal retirement age.

Dinner Here Tonight Will Honor Mulzac

New York labor, civic and win-the-war leaders will join tonight in paying tribute to Captain Hugh Mulzac, only Negro merchant skipper, who recently returned from his maiden voyage with his flag flying and his war cargo safely delivered to the battlefront.

Mulzac, who has the distinction of being the only captain registered with the National Maritime Union, was given command of the new Liberty Ship, S. S. Booker T. Washington, after a long and dramatic fight against race discrimination in official maritime circles. That the union's faith in Capt. Mulzac was more than justified, was given vivid testimony in the lavish praise extended him by the Booker T. Washington crew after it arrived home. They called him the best skipper they had ever sailed under and lauded his superb seamanship during the voyage.

The testimonial to Mulzac at the Hotel Commodore tonight will hear Paul Robeson, great Negro baritone, Joseph Curran, NMU president, Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Anna Rosenberg, War Manpower Commission Regional Director, and Allen S. Haywood CIO leader. Fred Waring's Glee Club will render its new "Song To The Unsung," and Langston Hughes, famous Negro poet will recite.

Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, will be toastmaster.

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FDR, Litvinoff Will Broadcast To Farmers

American dirt farmers will hold emergency community sessions throughout the nation tonight to plan ways and means of producing bumper crops for victory.

Their sessions, part of Farm Mobilization Day, proclaimed by President Roosevelt, are to hear a nation-wide radio broadcast in which the commander-in-chief and other leaders of the United Nations send messages to the men and women who till the soil.

Speakers will include, besides the President, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, Lord Woolton, British Food Minister, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, Admiral William Brent Young, chief of supplies and accounts, and Milton Eisenhower, associate director of the Office of War Information.

Mrs. Jacob Schmitz of Scott County, Minn., a farm woman and mother of an American soldier in North Africa, is also slated to participate in the broadcast.

Many trade unions operating in territories adjacent to farm areas are using Farm Mobilization Day to get acquainted with the farmers and to advance cooperative activities.

Nowak Says Ku-Klux Pressed Indictment

State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan indicted in Detroit on the charge that he swore falsely in 1937 when he became a citizen of the United States, declared unqualifiedly yesterday that the "Ku Klux Klan-Coughlin-Gerald C. K. Smith axis" in Detroit instigated and pressed the indictment.

The Justice Department maintains that Nowak, at the time he became a citizen, was a member of the Communist Party. The Senator, elected last November on the Democratic ticket, denies the charge.

He said Attorney Genral Biddle's failure to carry out a win-the-war policy in the Department of Justice was responsible for the fact that decent and law-abiding citizens, and especially progressives, could be attacked in that way by appeasers and fifth-columnists.

Senator Nowak pointed out, however, that his case was not a local one and cited the persecution of Harry Bridges, in California, Alex Balint, in Cleveland and William Schneiderman, in California, as showing a "trend in national politics which endangers the war program.

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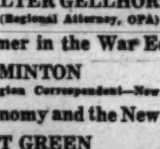
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No. 6

Head of Family Exemption

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,200 for the year if he can qualify as head of a family. A head of family is "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

Examples of head of family status would be a widower or widow who maintained a home for a dependent child, or a son who supported and maintained a household for a dependent father or mother. In order to meet the test of actual support and maintenance as head of a family, the benefactor must furnish more than one-half of the support and maintenance.

The term "in one household" ordinarily means under one roof, but if a father is absent on business or a child or other dependent is away at school, or on a visit, the common home being still maintained, the head of family exemption would still apply. Where a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house while he lives elsewhere, the additional exemption may still apply. If, however, without necessity, the dependent continuously makes his home elsewhere, his benefactor is not the head of a family irrespective of the question of support.

The term "closely connected by blood relationship" applies to a person's progenitors and lineal descendants, to his brothers or sisters, whether by the whole or half blood, and to his uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces. Irrespective of any legal obligation of the taxpayer to support such dependent relatives, a moral obligation to do so exists, and if the individual is actually supporting and maintaining in one household relatives of this degree he is entitled to head of family exemption.

A taxpayer is considered to be "closely connected by marriage" with his step-sisters and step-brothers, but whether his right to exercise family control and provide for these individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation must be decided upon the facts in the particular case. The same considerations apply to the status of a taxpayer because of support furnished to his father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. First cousins by blood, and cousins of lesser degree, are not regarded as so "closely connected by blood relationship" as to give rise to head of family exemption.

A legal guardian who may maintain and support in his home a dependent ward is not entitled to the personal exemption as head of a family if the ward was not connected with him by relationship of blood, marriage, or adoption; nor is a taxpayer entitled to exemption as head of a family by virtue of maintenance and support of a child not legally adopted.

Browder's Madison Square Garden Address

The following is the address delivered by Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, at Madison Square Garden last night, on the occasion of the commemoration of the 19th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death:

Nineteen years ago Vladimir Ilyich Lenin died. Every year since then we have gathered in meetings in his memory which becomes more fresh, vivid, living, closer to the heart of the people with each passing year. Today the whole world knows and acknowledges that the work of Lenin, continued and raised to new heights by Stalin, is the most sure and solid guarantee of human progress and freedom for the entire world.

Of all the names made known to the world out of the First World War, only that of Lenin has not suffered sudden eclipse or gradually faded into the background of history, but on the contrary has shone forth ever brighter, lighting the path of humanity on its difficult progress, and today revealing the clear goal of victory for civilization in the greatest crisis through which the world has ever struggled. Out of the blackest days of the first world slaughter Lenin led the masses, the people, the workers, for the first time onto the stage of history as conscious performers, masters of their own fate, builders of a new world.

Lenin's work in the founding of the Soviet Power, continued and brought to completion under the genius of Stalin, has until now preserved the world from a threatened gigantic relapse into slavery and barbarism, from the blight of a Hitlerite world conquest, from the systematic destruction of human decency, intelligence, civilization. It is the work of Lenin, represented today by Stalin, which made possible the grand coalition of all freedom-loving peoples through which the Axis blight is being lifted from the world. Today the continued existence of civilization is itself a great memorial to Lenin.

We honor the memory of Lenin by striving for ever deeper understanding of his work and teachings, to help create for our own country something of the strength and grandeur Lenin brought to the peoples of Russia, above all for the winning of the war.

Deepest Crisis

Today our own country, the United States, shares fully the deepest world crisis expressed in the war. We have need of all the moral, intellectual, and material resources of our country and people to master this crisis, to emerge victorious and prepared for resuming the march of world progress in which our country belongs by its history and traditions, as well as by the character of its people. Our country is being tested as never before, and the most difficult hours are still to come. Shallow moods of optimism, such as prevail at this moment, are no more helpful than the pessimism of some liberals who are shocked by suddenly realizing our nation's political unpreparedness for handling some of the problems of the grand coalition in which we are members. Our nation must learn how to know, and to grasp, the main link of the historical moment which will move the whole chain of events, in the style of Lenin.

That main link was indicated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress last Thursday. It is uncompromising war against Hitlerism and its satellites, in the spirit of the coalition heading the United Nations, in the spirit of the grandiose struggle of the Soviet Union. It is the complete subordination of all other considerations to this great task. It is taking the offensive, to strike at the enemy's heart in Europe. It is the liquidation of dilatoriness, of the spirit of leisure, and the full recognition of the value of time, of timeliness in action, of tempo, as of the essence of victory.

We have the good fortune that our Commander-in-Chief can hold steadfast to this course, disregarding and rising above the raging confusion of influences and ideas about him. The people have the task, to mobilize and organize all forces in support of the President, to isolate his opposition in Congress, to subordinate all special interests, to bring order into confusion, to replace weakness with strength.

There is an old vice, however, which is most dangerous now, namely, the tendency merely to approve the President's policies and then leave him to fight his battles against the reactionaries without the support of the people. The correct policies stated by the President must be fought for by the people or they will not be realized. Too often these policies are being defeated and destroyed in the course of their application, to the great damage of the war effort.

7-Point Program

Such is the case with the President's famous Seven-Point Program of April 27, 1942. As Mr. Roosevelt explained to the country, "each one of these points is dependent on the others if the whole program is to work." Yet that program has been applied ONLY where it calls for sacrifices from the people, while it has been completely sabotaged in so far as it called for contributions from the upper classes. Let us recall the Seven Points, one by one, and see what has happened to them:

Point One: Through taxes keep personal and corporate profits at a low reasonable level. It is in this connection that the proposed $25,000 per year net income ceiling was proposed.

The reactionary bloc in Congress completely sabotaged this program, and adopted instead a soak-the-poor tax bill, with no limits whatever upon the profiteers.

Point Two: Fixed ceilings on prices and rents.

The attempts in this direction are breaking down, first because they have not been fully planned, second because the other of the Seven Points were not applied, third because the reactionary bloc in Congress prevented the necessary legislation. Prices and rents paid by the working population have smashed all ceilings and are shooting upward, while supply is disappearing.

Point Three: Stabilize wages.

This has been interpreted by most employers as prohibition against raising wages but permission to lower wages. The result has been, not stabilization but a general reduction of the real wage level. This has taken the especially pernicious form of penalizing increase of productivity by lowering the rates of the best producers.

Point Four: Stabilize farm prices.

This has been completely distorted in favor of the rich farmers and market speculators, at the expense of the middle and small farmers and the working population in general.

Point Five: More billions into war bonds. This is the only point fully carried out so far. But even here, it is necessary to note that skyrocketing profits and lowering real wages have thrown the weight of bond ownership overwhelmingly into the hands of the rich and the idle—a bad augury for the future.

Point Six: Ration all essential commodities which are scarce.

This has been applied very hesitantly, and only as scarcity begins to create an immediate crisis. Meanwhile, a planned supply system to guarantee the minimum ration, is not yet begun.

Point Seven: Discourage installment buying and encourage paying off debts and mortgages.

The situation is very unclear as to what has been accomplished along this line, except that mass installment buying of durable goods has been halted by the cessation of supply.

The Results

We can sum up the results of the Seven Point Program by saying that the working class has responded 100 per cent to the demands made upon it; the Executive has made efforts, though not very successfully, to apply it; the Congress has completely sabotaged it; and the upper-income classes have surrendered leadership entirely to those among them who resist completely the application of this program.

In practice, then, the Seven Point Program has been distorted and transformed into an instrument of shifting the economic balance of the nation to the disadvantage of the toiling groups and to the advantage of the profit-making and exploiting groups. This is putting an unnecessary and increasing strain upon national unity, is accumulating an enormous backlog of class antagonisms to the detriment of the war effort.

In the sphere of war production the President's message points with pride to the tremendous results which have been achieved. There are sufficient reasons to accept without reservation the basic figures of this report. War production has been sufficient to over-balance the initial advantages of the Axis, and to place the United Nations in a position to go over to the general offensive immediately. We are thus in a favorable economic situation in relation to the military problems, provided we move forward without delay.

War Economy

It remains a disquieting fact, however, that we have clearly failed to realize the full potentialities of our economy for the war. Accumulating disproportions slow down the rate of expansion, and even more reduce the proportion available for immediate use on the battlefields. Lack of any planned adjustment between civil and military production introduces unnecessary difficulties and strains. The almost complete desuetude into which the labor-management committees have been forced by the hostility of management, and labor's insufficient insistence, results in loss of the tremendous potential of labor's creative contribution. The blockade of unsettled grievances of labor is undermining the whole production program at its base. More complete unity between AFL and CIO, so clearly possible, is still delayed and makes all problems more difficult. All these negative factors can be remedied on the basis of a centralized economic administration operating by plan, on the lines proposed by the Tolan-Kilgore-Pepper Bill in Congress, but they will only grow worse if our country continues to drift along without planned centralization.

The different phases of our manpower program, formerly under different organizations, have now been consolidated. That is progress. But the basic fault of separation of manpower and production problems, and absence of a plan that integrates these two phases of our economy, still remains. Furthermore, the manpower question will remain inextricably tangled until we decisively break down all discrimination against our Negro citizens. The atavistic, semi-feudal, semi-Nazi "white supremacy" policy of our Southern ruling class, which expresses itself in a minority veto in Congress over national policy, is to a dangerous degree disrupting the war economy of the country, making impossible any sane solution of the manpower problem.

International Compulsions

The economic compulsion behind the demand for effective equality for our Negro citizens is fundamental. But there are international political compulsions equally pressing. Mr. Willkie has correctly spoken of the "reservoir of good will" toward the United States which exists throughout the world, and warned against the serious leaks in that reservoir. He could well have specified this "white supremacy" doctrine in the South as the most serious of these leaks. How can the peoples of China, India, Indonesia, Africa, Latin-America, comprising the great majority of mankind, have full confidence in the Atlantic Charter and in United States' leadership, when they see the most fanatical adherents of "white supremacy" in the United States exercising a veto power in the United States Senate, that body which has the last word in establishing our nation's foreign policy? When the Senate surrendered to the poll-tax filibusterers it struck a blow at the heart of U. S. leadership in the United Nations, it was doing Hitler's work.

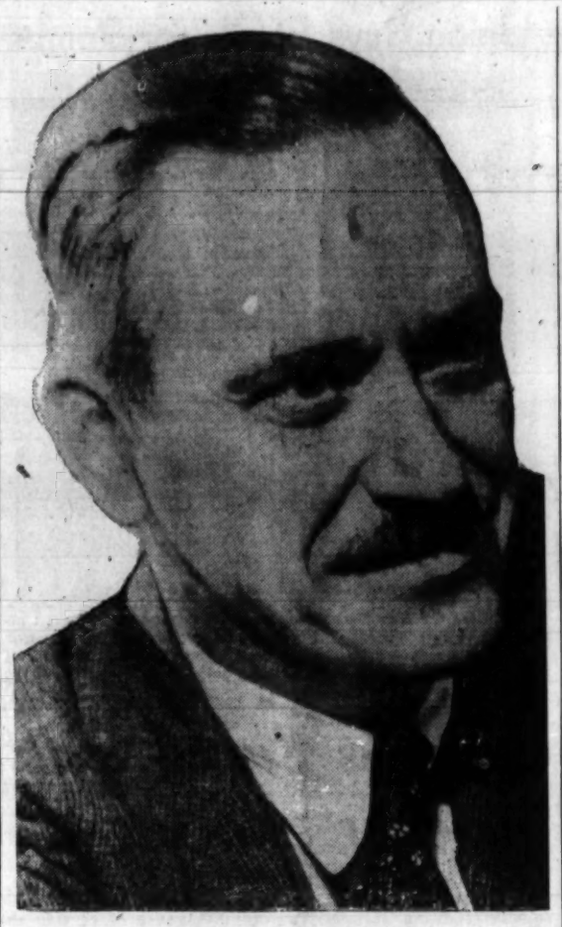
The anti-social, criminal, character of the doctrine of racial superiority and exclusiveness was brought sharply to our attention, on the occasion of two recent deaths of prominent Americans. The greatest scientist contributed to our country by the South was George Washington Carver, born in slavery, and looked upon by the Coxes, Dies, Georges, Reynoldses, Dixons, Talmadges, et al, as an "inferior"! Another of our greatest scientists was Franz Boas, who directly attacked the racial doctrines with the sharp instruments of scientific observation and analysis, in support of the common opinion of all progressive mankind. It is time to awaken to the fact that the racialists in our own country are the blood-brothers of Hitler; they cannot be reconciled to American democracy or to any concept of the brotherhood of man; they lead, like Hitler, to the bestial murder of whole nations and immediately endanger the U. S. They are the enemy of mankind. There can be no compromise with them.

Political Offensive

Now that American troops have occupied Africa, now that we prepare with Britain to go onto the offensive in Western Europe in a coalition strategy with the gloriously advancing Soviet Armies, it is time that we learn also how to take the political offensive. For this, unfortunately, our country is less prepared than for the military offensive.

Why is it that our country, after the splendidly conceived and executed occupation of French North Africa, should immediately find itself bogged down in the mire of Darlanism, placed on the defensive politically? It is because we continue the fatal confusion between our friends and our enemies which made the rise of Hitlerism possible.

Last month, for example, I addressed a letter to the State Department in Washington, raising a concrete question of identifying friends in Africa. I called attention to the confinement in concentration camps, in the area of American influence, of many hundreds of French and Arab trade union leaders and municipal officials, of former members of the International Brigade and Spanish loyalists, and of 35 Deputies of the French Chamber. I suggested the advisability of some declaration of policy toward these prisoners which would recognize them as part of the camp of national and international anti-Axis unity, looking toward their quick release and incorporation into the active forces of the United Nations. The same question has been raised by many other groups and newspapers. But there has been no public step to clarify this issue, or to implement the general hope expressed by the President for the release of African prisoners.



EARL BROWDER

Basic Confusion

The political confusion in Africa is a continuation and extension of a basic confusion in our domestic life. Allow me to cite a few examples, which we have been attempting to clear up without publicity but with little success so far. In July of last year, a certain Colonel Strong, assigned by the Army to supervision of war production in the Detroit area, circulated a memorandum to employers which contained the following paragraph:

"There are many Communists in the plants and they cannot be trusted since their attitude is likely to be guided by whether Russia remains in the war on the side of the United States or not. Russia may or may not remain an ally of the United States. She deserted the Allies in the last war and may do it again in this war."

When a copy of this circular came into my hands in October, I immediately sent it to President Roosevelt, calling his attention to the identity of this propaganda with that emanating from Berlin, and protesting against such classification of Communists as persons who "cannot be trusted" because they are friends of the Soviet Union. I received no response, but attributed this to pressure of other business, and hoped the issue would be cleared up.

Last week, however, I was informed that Colonel Strong has presented long lists of presumed Communists employed in war industries in Detroit, with the demand on the employers that these men shall be discharged from such employment.

Strike Danger

It so happens that in the moment this is going on, strike moods are sweeping the workers of Detroit because of their intolerable grievances, and it is precisely these presumed Communists who have been most zealously and effectively aiding to hold these strike moods under control and prevent a strike wave from sweeping Detroit. Colonel Strong, or, if he is acting under orders, his superiors, is so blinded by ancient prejudices that he plunges ahead with the policy of Martin Dies, the kind of thing that Hitler would be delighted to pay millions of dollars to bring about.

At the same moment, Attorney-General Biddle, member of the President's Cabinet, attempts to imprison State Senator Stanley Nowak, on the preposterous charge that he "perjured" himself by swearing he was not "opposed to organized government." Senator Nowak is the trusted political representative of the workers of his district in Detroit, elected three times. It is immaterial that the Senator is not a member of the Communist Party, for he has the complete right to such membership without incurring such charges; it would be perjury for anyone to swear to Biddle's idea, that Communists are opposed to organized government, an idea which is the ultimate of imbecility. But Biddle drives ahead with this conception, imported from Hitler's "Anti-komintern," in complete disregard to the fact that Detroit's war-workers consider, and rightly, that this is a declaration of war against their basic democratic rights, a move instituted from the circles of "Father" Coughlin, the Hitler-lover toward whom Mr. Biddle is so tender!

These are the roots, so deeply imbedded in our domestic life, which grow into Darlanism in Africa. Such roots must be dug out as a part of our country's solution of the political problems of this war, at home or abroad.

War Department

I must speak of another example. Our War Department has issued instructions to the officers in charge of training camps to segregate and remove from combat training "all known Nazis, fascists, and Communists." Pursuant to this order, hundreds of Communists had been isolated in labor camps together with German and Italian enemy aliens of pronounced Nazi views. Veterans of the International Brigade are included as Communists, regardless of their party affiliations. Many more hundreds of Communists have been removed from combat units in which they had been trained, and given non-combat assignments at home.

Disregarding prejudices and theories, the facts of life have proved this policy is wrong. A few Communists and veterans got through this drag-net of elimination and reached the field of combat. They have made good, and some of them are already being cited as heroes. On December 17, United Press Correspondent "With American Forces Near Buna," reported:

"The greatest American hero of the New Guinea campaign, 33-year-old Brevet Capt. Herman H. L. Bottcher, is fast becoming a legendary figure of the war. . . . I found him today attending church service in the field after holding against fierce counter-attacks the wedge which he and a small party drove between Buna and Buna Mission, enabling the Americans to capture the village. Bottcher has been a one-man army in New Guinea and his exploits are confirmed by his superiors."

Two weeks later, United Press reports the exploits of another International Brigade veteran, and active Communist, Bob Thompson. The correspondent says:

"I heard about Sergeant Thompson first from the general commanding this sector, who knew of his daring leadership and fighting qualities. . . . Yesterday, Thompson led an attack which knocked out four Japanese pill boxes . . ."

There are hundreds of such Spanish War veterans, and several thousand Communists of the same mettle, in the armed services of our country. But the General Staff in Washington has decided that it does not want them in action, it segregates them in labor service at home, or at best, confines them to permanent training duties here. The motivation is evidently the same as that of Colonel Strong in driving Communists out of Detroit war factories: "they cannot be trusted" because they are friends of Russia.

Public Discussion

It is time that such questions shall be placed squarely and decided on their merits. We cannot continue to hush up such issues for fear their discussion may embarass the war effort. It is the continuation of such things which does the greatest harm, and if nothing but public discussion can clear them up, then there must be public discussion.

We Communists of the United States have trained ourselves in the school of thought of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. It was Lenin who directed our attention to the riches of our own American history, which for years the workers' movement in this country had neglected because they had been misled by the debunking school of historical writing. Lenin helped us recover the great traditions of Jefferson, Paine, Lincoln, the creators of the democratic tradition which put our country in the vanguard of world progress. Lenin's pupils could only, if faithful to their teacher, become men of principled policies and viewpoint. That is what has made the Soviet Union strong and powerful; in every country it can only contribute to making that land stronger. Fascism-nazism in every land always begins its program with an assault upon the principles and followers of Lenin, and the Red-baiting attack upon democratic unity.

It is interesting to recall how Lenin for years always asked every American connected with the labor movement whom he would meet: Why haven't you a workers' daily newspaper in the United States? He would listen to all the explanations as to why this was impossible with a quizzical expression on his face, and then answer them by pointing out that the Russian workers were capable of issuing a daily newspaper under Tsarism and he could not believe that American workers were not equally capable and had more favorable conditions. It was this continuous intellectual prodding by Lenin which started a train of thought which resulted in the birth of our Daily Worker. But Lenin never saw our paper, for his death was reported in one of its first issues. In the nineteen years since Lenin's death the Daily Worker has grown into the very fabric of the American labor movement, but we can all still learn something from Lenin about the supreme importance of the workers' own daily newspaper. We still often fall into the attitude of "taking it for granted," without understanding how completely the whole labor movement advances or falls back according to the degree of its political and intellectual development, which is most surely reflected in the quality and circulation of the workers' press, above all the daily press.

"Man of the Year"

A popular American news-magazine has announced that by popular acclaim it has chosen as "The Man of the Year" for 1942, the pupil and continuator of Lenin, Joseph Stalin. It is a significant choice, for it marks the breaking down of the barriers of deep-seated prejudice and ideology to the contrary. But the pupil of Lenin has brought his teacher's work to such completion that its embodiment in the Soviet Union stands before the whole world unquestionably as the saviour of civilization and the hope of progressive mankind.

Americans in the mass have not learned Lenin's and Stalin's teachings. But they have learned that the results of these teachings have been beneficent for the people, not only of the Soviet Union but of the whole world. They know that there is something for us to learn from the Soviet Union, just as surely as the Soviet Union so eagerly learned something from America. They know that the natural relation between the two countries is one of close friendship and cooperation, and that those who talk otherwise are doing the work of Hitler.

Lenin has much to teach us about how to win this war. And the first lesson is the supreme importance of the justice, the righteousness, the progressive character of our side in the war, if victory is to be possible. For this, the moral side of the war, is the basis for the morale of the peoples who must win it, and even the military experts agree that morale is more important than armaments in the ratio of three to one.

Disciples of Lenin

It is because the broadest masses of the people know that the Communists do not support any and every war, because they know that we would not hesitate to denounce this war unless we were convinced by the most rigorous scientific examination and analysis that this war against the Axis is just, is righteous, is progressive, is a war of liberation in fact and not merely in slogans, because they know, in short, that we are disciples of Lenin—that is the reason why millions and millions of people in this and every other country support this war with wholeheartedness and to the end.

In this spirit the peoples of the United Nations will march forward firmly to the battle.

Let us smash the Hitler gangs in Western Europe now, while the Red Army is rolling them back and chopping them up in the East.

Let us arm the Chinese, Indian, and other peoples of Asia for a coalition war with us to wipe out the Japanese bandits and liberate all the nations.

Mobilize the whole country for the war; Not an idle man, not an idle machine, not an idle acre!

Hit the enemy with all our force, for victory in 1943!

20,000 Hear Browder at LeninMemorial

(Continued from Page 1)

the advantage of profit-making and exploiting groups.

He cited this as one "unnecessary and increasing strain upon national unity," and cited the lack of a centralized war economy, the continued "atavistic, semi-feudal, semi-Nazi 'white supremacy' policy" of the Southern ruling class, and "basic confusion in our domestic life," as responsible for other strains.

Mr. Browder analyzed problems of the nation at war, detailing some of the conditions which continue to delay the full achievement of national unity.

He cited distortion of the President's 7-point economic program, continuation of the "white supremacy" policies of the Southern ruling class, lack of a centralized war economy and the confusion which permits continued discrimination against Communists and progressives to interfere with unified action against the Axis.

The confusion which permits the arrest of New Deal State Senator Stanley Nowak of Michigan provides "the roots, so deeply imbedded in our domestic life, which grow Darlanism in Africa," Mr. Browder said.

An elaborate political and musical revue, "Order of the Day," written by Pearl Mullin, featured the memorial meeting.

Specially written songs, dances and sketches highlighted the important issues of the day and paid tribute to the fighting people in uniform and out who have joined hands in the fight against the Axis. Canada Lee, star of "Native Son" headed the cast of 200.

Tokio Puppet Wang Declares War on U. S.

Wang-Chiang-wei, Japanese puppet at Nanking, has declared war on the United States and Great Britain, says his master, Premier Tojo of Japan.

Wang's war declaration, says the Chinese Government at Chungking, in a statement relayed to America via London, **"is another ludicrous act in the puppet show, with which the Japanese attempt to create the illusion that there exists in China a government other than that at Chungking."**

Wang broke with the Chinese Government when it took a firm stand against Japanese aggression. Wang's, propaganda line is based on red-baiting.

GUIDANCE!
in the fight against fascism!
THE DAILY WORKER

McNutt Calls Off Probe of Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

Government was opposed to the hearings. But FEPC officials state this after checking they discovered that just the opposite was the case.

When FEPC was transferred to the War Manpower Commission several months ago, Negro leaders protested on the ground that this would curb the independence and initiative of the agency.

President Roosevelt took cognizance of these protests and issued a statement in which he declared that FEPC would continue to enjoy full autonomy in its work.

EFFECTIVENESS BALKED

It has become increasingly clear, however, that the effectiveness of FEPC has been seriously impaired following the transfer.

Hearings on the widespread discrimination against Negroes in the railroad industry have been under preparation for several months.

Henry Epstein, former solicitor general of New York, has been retained as counsel by FEPC for the hearings. Witnesses had been summoned to appear, and everything was all set.

Last Saturday McNutt intervened and informed Secretary Lawrence W. Cramer, Secretary of FEPC, that he wanted the hearings postponed.

Although there had been a meeting of FEPC on Tuesday, McNutt did not at that time communicate with the members of the committee in any way.

Members and officials of the FEPC declined to issue any statement postponing the hearings, and said that McNutt would have to issue his own announcement.

POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

At his press conference this morning, McNutt confirmed that the hearings had been postponed indefinitely.

He said that postponing the hearings would "permit intensive activity by the War Manpower Commission to permit full utilization of available manpower in this vital industry."

"We felt that if we could take care of the situation this way it would be better," McNutt said.

McNutt did not reveal what actions, if any, WMC had in mind as a substitute for hearings which drag the discrimination in the railroad industry out into the open.

It was believed that he was probably thinking of calling in officials of the railroad companies and suggesting in a polite way that they should hire negroes.

Asked if his argument that other methods were preferable to public hearings could not also be applied to all industries, McNutt said "not necessarily."

JEOPARDIZES FEPC

But observers here believed that if the railroad hearings do not take place that the entire position and prestige of FEPC in dealing with discrimination would be jeopardiged.

A number of important ranlroads are involved in the charges pending before FEPC including the 25 roads affiliated with the Southern Carriers Conference.

It was also understood that six unions including the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have been accused of discrimination.

Four of the unaffiliated brotherhoods and two AFL affiliates including the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Boilermakers Union are said to be involved.

It is an unfortunate aspect of the situation that these unions have apparently been utilized by the railroads in putting pressure on McNutt to call of the hearings.

Report Italian Liner Destroyed by Sabotage

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Zurich today the "almost complete" destruction of the Italian liner Saturnia in the port of Venice by fire resulting from arson.

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Coupon No. 31

Most Miners Still Out In Hard Coal Stoppage

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 11 (UP)—Approximately 5,000 anthracite miners returned to work today as government mediators sought to end a stoppage that has caused serious hard coal shortages along the eastern seaboard.

Fifteen thousand other miners did not vote on resumption of work, as demanded by Solid Fuels Coordinator Harold L. Ickes.

Another 3,000 voted to remain away from work.

The 5,000 miners returned to their jobs at Truesdale, Loomis and Wanamie collieries of the Glen Alden Coal Co., and the Dorrance mine of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. They were among 7,000 who voted last night to work for one week while negotiators attempt settlement of the dispute, which involved increased union dues.

Spokesmen for the 12 striking Collieries said the paramount issue is the increase of monthly union dues from $1 to $1.50. They said that if their grievance was not settled by tomorrow night, other locals would probably join them.

The first break in the ranks of the strikers came after union district heads voted 12 to 1 to stay idle pending adjustment of grievances.

Government mediators sought to see Lewis in Washington today, hoping to persuade him to come to Wilkes-Barre tomorrow night, when the heads of the locals will confer again with the mediators and mining company representatives.

Meanwhile, a new threat to a settlement developed when the Tri-District General Committee, at a meeting in Hazleton, indicated it would take a strike vote next Friday unless mine operators agree to reopen contracts and grant miners a $2 a day wage increase. The committee represents 20,000 miners other than those now on strike.

This committee is not recognized by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Tri-District Committee, which has UMW recognition, appointed a committee of 15 to meet with the committee of 12, which will confer in New York tonight. The committee of 12 is a group of operators and union officials representing the anthracite industry.

Union Lookout

MONTGOMERY WARD, TOLD OFF BY FDR, RENEWS ATTACK ON WAR LABOR BOARD

Montgomery Ward & Co., which defied War Labor rulings on a Chicago union agreement until compelled to accept by President Roosevelt, today had renewed its attack against the board and organized labor. The company will go before the WLB Thursday to oppose maintenance of membership agreements for six stores in Detroit, Denver and Jamaica, N. Y.

This is exactly the same principle that Montgomery Ward fought and was defeated on in the Chicago case. But so far as Sewell Avery, company president, is concerned, one battle was lost, but the war continues.

Approximately 300 workers from the New York area, workers in a store and warehouse in Jamaica, are affected by the new case. In addition, there are 1,000 in Detroit and from 250 to 350 in Denver. At all three points, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, CIO, won National Labor Relations Board polls.

It took court action to get the company to recognize its collective bargaining responsibilities with respect to the Jamaica workers. Montgomery Ward initiated an action in the Supreme Court, charging that the State Labor Relations Board lacked power to adjudicate. Only two weeks ago, Justice Kadien upheld the state board and union and instructed the firm to bargain in good faith.

In preparation for Thursday's hearing, the company issued a blast charging that the WLB grants conditions "more favorable to the unions than they would secure by free collective bargaining."

At the union office, officials said Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward president, was serving as a mouthpiece for the National Association of Manufacturers and seeking to use these cases as a mobilization for an attack on labor.

HAYWOOD TO TALK AT MULZAC DINNER

Allan Haywood, national CIO vice president and director of organization, will be a speaker at the dinner tonight honoring Captain Hugh N. Mulzac, first Negro to command a merchant vessel.

The dinner is being held at the Hotel Commodore under the auspices of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council. The entire crew of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington, which Captain Mulzac commands, will be guests.

STATE, COUNTY OPENS SOLDIERS' CANTEEN

A canteen for servicemen will be opened this Saturday night by the New York District of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, at their new union headquarters, 13 Astor Pl.

FURRIERS' LOCAL 80 OPERATES HEALTH PLAN

Every member of Local 80, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, is entitled to the services of a doctor free of charge under a new sick-fund plan just put into operation.

Members who have contributed to the fund for at least six months are entitled to sick benefits to the amount of $8 a week after the first week of illness, under this arrangement. Unionists pay 1 per cent of their salary into the fund.

3,553,244 WORKERS ARE ON THE BOND WAGON

A total of 3,553,244 workers in 42,898 companies in New York State are signed up in payroll deduction plans for regular purchases of war savings bonds, reports Richard C. Patterson, Jr., state chairman of the New York War Savings Staff. Thus far, sales of the Series E bonds in New York State have totaled $1,430,000,000 or about one-sixth of the national total.

NORMANDIE SALVAGERS GET 8-CENT PAY RAISE

An eight-cent per hour raise for the 460 workers employed on salvage work on the U.S.S. Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, has just been granted by the War Labor Board. The adjustment, the board said, brings wages on the salvage project into line with rates in shipyards covered by an Atlantic Coast Zone Stabilization agreement.

These rates include a $1.20 an hour wage for standard first class skilled mechanics, compared with $1.12 paid by the salvage company.

OVERTIME PAY ADDED TO HONORS WON BY WELDERS

Production welder members of Local 53, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, who won honors for the speed with which they rushed through construction of a giant drydock gate at Eureka Shipyards, Newburgh, recently, have just received a new recognition of their achievement. They have been given overtime pay covering the 48 hours during which they braved cold and went without sleep to complete the job on schedule.

NMU NATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET

The National Maritime Union, CIO, will begin its semi-annual meeting here on January 18, Ferdinand Smith, its secretary, announced.

The union's tasks in face of Congressional anti-labor threats and a program to spur the entire national economy, "to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in 1943" will center the council's attention according to Smith's letter to all port agents.

"Labor must be alert to see that the campaign speeches and promises were not mere demagogy but that the new Congress will more and more act in the interest of our national war effort in support of President Roosevelt's program to win the war," Smith wrote.

Packers Plus Greed – Black Market Cause

(Continued from Page 1)

supply and distribution large packers must, therefore, be put under the strictest supervision, if the black market is to be done away with.

OPA has already revealed that the black market functions in such a way as to evade detection.

For instance retailers are forced to: pay higher prices than invoices show; pay bonuses on carload lots; pay high grade prices for low grade meats; substitute 50 pound units for 100 pounds in order to take advantage of higher ceilings; and buy other products along with meat.

Another practice of the packers, revealed is the shifting of certain kinds of meats from one branch house to another. Whichever branch charged the highest price in March gets the supply. For instance, if the Washington St. branch of a large packing house didn't sell smoked meat before price ceilings were set and never filed a price with OPA, the branch office now sells smoked meat at the highest price charged in any New York City branch office.

FEAR PACKERS

The wholesalers also pointed out that retailers do not feel free to tell OPA what the real black market situation is, for after all, they are still at the mercy of the packers, if they want to continue in business. Butchers know that there is a shortage of meat and are willing to pay extra as long as they can continue to keep their stores open.

OPA must call together consumers, butchers, wholesalers, processors and packers and meat unions and work out a real plan for effective meat distribution.

"If OPA doesn't take everyone into consideration, the meat supply in this city will suffer," he said.

CEILINGS HIGHER

As for ceiling prices, the wholesaler pointed out that present wholesale ceilings are higher than retail meat prices in March. "So how can the small butcher sell meat at that price?" he asked.

Small butchers will also be hit hard, he said, if the OPA cuts down on every mutcher's sales in the same proportion. If the small butcher can only sell 60 per cent of the meat he sold last year, he may have to close his store; whereas the large chain butchers and grocers can continue under the cut.

"As I see it," he concluded, "we all have to share alike. Packers, wholesalers, butchers, consumers, and trade unions have to settle this problem together with the OPA."

In the meat trade a grim story is making the rounds that a huge prison is being built in Omaha, meat packing center, to house all city butchers, wholesalers, processors, salesmen and managers of large packing house branches—so widespread are the violations.

Rookie Merchant Seamen Start Training

The largest merchant seamen's school in the world is being operated by the U. S. Maritime Commission at Sheepshead Bay here where 10,000 men are in training. Top photo shows rookies entering school. Bottom, already in uniform, the boys talk over a day's work.

Expect Millions More Women in Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"Soon one out of every four workers in American war production industries will be a woman," War Manpower Commission chairman Paul V. McNutt announced today.

Four million women are now working in war plants, out of a total war labor force of 17,500,000, he said.

To meet 1943 war production goals, the number of women workers must increase, Mr. McNutt stated, until, by the end of the year, they will be filling almost 30 percent of all war production jobs. By that time it is expected that 6,000,000 women will be in war work.

"Women will play an even greater role, numerically and proportionately, in the essential civilian trades and services which are necessary to maintain the war time economy," he said. "Here they are replacing men called to the armed services and those needed in the heaviest industrial jobs which women do not have the strength to fill. Women are already being used in such traditionally male jobs as gas station attendants, taxi-cab and delivery truck drivers, butchers, mail carriers, and even construction laborers. This trend will increase until by the end of the year as many as 45 percent of the workers in these home front jobs will be women."

WAR INDUSTRIES

"In the direct war industries the proportion of women workers is rising rapidly," Mr. McNutt said.

In aircraft, the percentage of women workers rose from less than five percent of total employment in 1940 to 17 percent in September, 1942. By the end of next year, it is expected that there will be more women than men working in the industry.

The war industries employing the largest proportion of women workers in September are—, electrical machinery with 36 percent women employers, communications equipment with 48 percent women, scientific and technical instruments, 34 percent, other ammunition 28 percent chemicals and allied industries 23 percent, rubber products 33 percent, and fire arms 22 per cent.

Even in a heavy industry, such as ordnance, 19 percent of the workers are women. In the manufacture of guns of over 60 calibre, and tanks, both of which involve heavy metal work, the proportion of women workers is nine percent and seven percent respectively. In the iron and steel industry itself, nine per cent of the labor force is made up of women.

FDR Asks Budget To Crush Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

tated by the nation's capacity to produce.

As a matter of fact, the President explained, the war budget as submitted to Congress is predicated on total use of our capacity as seen at the present time. He also said that it was based on an Army of 7,500,000 mn.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget message emphasized that victory could not be bought with mere money.

"Victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people," he declared.

Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt added, the war spending program for the 1944 fiscal year reflects "a national effort of gigantic magnitude."

"It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to 'pass the ammunition.'"

Mr. Roosevelt, in his budget message, stressed the importance of food as a "primary weapon of war." An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program, he said.

He recalled that in naming Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to direct the national food production and distribution program he placed under him "full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war."

"Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but needs of our armed services and our Allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable," Mr. Roosevelt said.

"The production of less-needed commodities must be reduced while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies.

'There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety," he said. "That may hurt our taste but not our health."

Food production last year, Mr. Roosevelt said, was 29 per cent above the 1935-1939 average and 15 per cent above 1940. He estimated that 1943 food production will be nearly 2 per cent more than last year.

Disabled to Get Scholarship

Five scholarships will be awarded next May to crippled students of New York City who have demonstrated the greatest ability to overcome physical handicaps by the Men's League in Aid of Crippled Children, Inc. Applicants must attend college or high school in New York City and must be in need of financial assistance with which to continue their studies. The awards will be made without regard to race, color or creed.

Adler, Draper in Russian Aid Concert

Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso, and Paul Draper, dancer, will give a joint concert for the benefit of the Manhattan Division of Russian War Relief in Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 29.

Who's Behind 'Equal Rights' Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

sentative Ludlow of Indiana, says plainly: **"It would repeal in one swoop an almost infinite variety of State enactments and local ordinances that discriminate against women."** The bill and its sponsors make no distinction however between discriminatory laws, which degrade women, and labor legislation which protects women from exploitation. **In fact they frankly state labor legislation for women is "discriminatory" and should all be declared void.**

If the amendment was aimed specifically at the 1041 laws still on our statute books, left-overs from old English Common-law which legally place women in a dependent position under the control of father or husband, progressive women would heartily support it. **But it is very apparent that the covert purpose of the backers of this Amendment is to wipe out all social legislation, labor laws, and favorable decision which apply to women who work. They are taking advantage of a war period to bolster up a twenty year old campaign against what they cynically call "coddling laws" for women.**

The women workers of America, like their brothers, are willing to cheerfully make every sacrifice necessary to win the war. They have not protested against suspension of some rules, such as those which apply to night work, if it is essential to production. But labor will not tolerate legislative attempts to rob them of their industrial rights. Their wartime abrogation is a voluntary act by labor as a contribution to the war effort.

STAB IN THE BACK

The attempt to put over this amendment is a stab in the back of millions of women workers, who are giving their best service to their country on the home front and whose future is jeopardized by such legislation. It will rob the women workers of America of all the hard fought gains of a century of labor's struggle against the exploitation of women in industry. The sponsors of the bill know this, in fact this is their primary interest in it's passage. It is a challenge to labor, a trial balloon in the onslaught on labor's right which we can expect from this Congress.

The attempt is dolled up in fancy language calculated to deceive and mislead. Congressman Ludlow orates: — "This Equal Rights Amendment would bring to full fruition the age-old struggle of women to attain the complete stature of position and influence to which they are entitled as creatures of God under all the canons of justice." To which the Duponts Hearsts, Manufacturers' Association etc., chime "Amen." — tongue in cheek.

In future articles in relation to this Amendment I will give material which will be useful to trade unionists in mobilizing a campaign against it. It will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Gillette on January 15th. An attempt will be made to rush it through. Women's organizations and labor can stop it. It must be stopped, to protect our women workers.

WASHINGTON!

Watch for Adam Lapin's splendid reports on the doings in capitol city.

Regularly in

THE DAILY WORKER

5-Man Board to Study TWU Issues

Transport Workers Union officials indicated yesterday that they welcomed Mayor LaGuardia's appointment of a five-man board to study the city's labor relations problems, but that this was not the answer to the immediate issue involving the city and the transit men.

Asked to comment on the Mayor's action, union spokesmen pointed to their advertisement in the metropolitan press yesterday, in which the Union said, in connection with the Mayor's suggestion in his message to the City Council last week that such a board be appointed:

"The Transport Workers Union welcomes such a study in the belief that it will lead to the establishment of machinery for the stabilization of labor relations on New York City's Transit System.

"The study which you contemplate is likely, however, to take some considerable period of time. And while it may ultimately solve the long range problem of satisfactory labor-management relations, it does not take care of the pressing immediate problems arising out of our request for a wage increase, to absorb the increased cost of living, in accordance with the War Labor Board formula in the "Little Steel" case. Nor does it aid in the establishment of satisfactory working conditions and labor-management co-operation with a view to the maximum utilization NOW of the New York City Transit System in the Nation's war effort.

"A procedure must, therefore, be adopted for the solution of these more pressing, immediate problems. The 32,000 men and women who operate New York City's Transit System receive low wages. Their working conditions are bad and their long-standing grievances are unredressed."

URGES PUBLIC SUPPORT

The union has been pressing for arbitration as the means of settling its demand for wage adjustment and working conditions. It has called for the support of the public in its fight for arbitration.

The committee appointed by the Mayor is confined to a study of "labor relations in the city's transit system and to submit findings and recommendations." Apparently it will not undertake to study the city's labor relations policies in general, though other unions in the civil service field, particularly the State, County and Municipal Workers Union (CIO), have had serious difficulties in their relations with the city administration.

Members of the Committee appointed by the Mayor are: Ignatius M. Wilkinson, dean of the Fordham Law School, chairman; Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University; George W. Alger, attorney; Thomas E. Murray, former Federal receiver for the IRT; and Howard S. Cullman, vice chairman of the Port of New York Authority.

Harry E. Schultz, lawyer and a member of the Board of Education, will act as secretary of the Committee.

Professor Chamberlain and Mr. Alger have had long experience as members of impartial boards in labor disputes. The former was a member of the three-man board that mediated between the Transport Workers Union and the BMT back in 1937, when the compay was still in private hands.

Transit Union To Confer With ODT

Douglas MacMahan, New York president of the Transport Workers' Union, CIO, yesterday said that the union will meet with representatives of the Office of Defense Transportation "within a few days" on problems to improve efficiency of local transportation.

Mr. MacMahon said that subjects to be discussed at the conference will deal with management-labor relations, manpower shortages, effect of selective service, recruitment of women and Negroes, in the cities where the TWU is the union in the field.

According to the TWU, Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transportation of the ODT, has informed the union of the conference plans. In addition to New York, which has the largest local transportation network of any city, the TWU holds contacts in many key defense cities.

The ODT has already arranged a conference with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, AFL. The conference, held in Washington, favored creation of an industry-wide labor-management committee to cooperate in solving many emergency problems.

The AFL union was represented by A. Spradling, Joseph Kehoe and O. David Zimring. In addition to Mr. Beyers, there were representatives of the Navy and War Department; Guy A. Richardson, director of the division of local personnell of the ODT.

Foster to Talk at Cleveland Rally

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—Mass mobilization for all - out production and the theme of the Lenin Memorial Meetin-, Sunday, Jan. 17, in the Ballroom of the Public Auditorium here.

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, will speak on "Total War Production for Victory."

Wisconsin CIO Holds Production Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Two hundred members of the CIO in the Milwaukee area, together with CIO State Executive Board members from throughout the State, spent Sunday afternoon at a production conference, aim of which was to bring about the increased production demand by our country's war effort.

The conference was divided into five vital panels, the chairman of each of which reported back to the entire assemblage before adjournment. Three resolutions, dealing with production problems were passed unanimously:

URGE TOLAN BILL

Passage of the Pepper-Tolan Bill "to solve the problem of the full mobilization of our country's resources for the war."

A greeting the President's declaration that "in Europe we are going to strike and strike hard" and that we declare our "determination to increase production still higher in order to support such an offensive in Europe at the earliest possible moment."

Hailing the proclamation of Jan. 12, as Farm Mobilization Day by President Roosevelt and praised the contribution of Wisconsin farmers to the Food for Victory Program.

It supprted deferment of needed farmers and farm labor, called for government subsidies to increase prices for farmers and government assistance in establishing farm machinery service and repair stations for the farmers.

FARMER-LABOR UNITY

It further declared "our readiness to meet with the bonafide organizations of the working farmers to discuss cooperation between labor and the farmers for victory in the war effort" and denounced the actions of the so-called "farm bloc" in its attacks on labor "as obstructive of the war effort and destructive of national unity" and declared "our firm belief that they in no way represent the sentiments of the working farmers of Wisconsin."

The panel on centralized planning and the Pepper-Tolan bill was chaired by Roy H. Speth, district president, United Automobile Workers, CIO.

A second took up the question of incentive wages and increased production. The panel made it clear that the question of increased production should be the main factor governing wage increases and quoted this as a policy of the War Labor Board.

Another panel dealt with problems of women in industry and child care while a fourth took up the question of union grievances, advocating arbitration on the initiative of the union.

The fifth panel, considered labor-management committees

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WISCONSIN CIO SPURS TOLAN BILL SUPPORT

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Endorsement of the Pepper-Tolan bill for the creation of an over-all Office of War Mobilization to centralize planning of all phases of war production, was a highlight of the executive board meeting of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council at its first meeting of the year last Sunday.

The Legislative Committee report calling for efforts to realize joint action of all labor, farm and liberal organizations of the State to bring about passage, both in the State Legislature and in Congress, of all bills which further our country's war effort, was also accepted by the Board.

An extended report on the question of nutrition, in relation to health of war workers and to the government's rationing program which had been endorsed previously by the CIO, was made and it was brought out that labor should be represented on all County Nutrition Committees.

A resolution urging the freedom of certain men convicted under the Oklahoma criminal syndicalism law was passed.

Hearing on School Budget Set for Jan. 18

A public heraing on the Board of Education budget for the 1943-44 school year will be held next Monday afternoon, 4 P.M. at the Board of Education building in Brooklyn, D. Alberto C. Bonaschi, chairman of the Board of Education finance committee, announced yesterday.

Dr. Bonaschi also presented the proposed budget of the Board, which totalled $141,209, 407. This is $301,130 less than the amount available for the current year, and over $5,000,000 less than the Board requested last year.

The Board claimed, however, that despite the recommendations for fewer funds, the budget this year would permit cutting the oversized classes; would provide additional community and recreation centers, an increased staff for the Bureau of Child Guidance, and other services to meet wartime conditions. This is made possible, Dr. Bonaschi said, by the fact that there is a drastic drop in school enrollments.

SCHOOL CRISIS

For the past few years, he said, a drop in school registrations has been accompanied by a cutting of the teachers staff, so that classes have remained overcrowded. This year, teachers are not being dropped. Indeed, class sizes are being cut and extra teachers available are being assigned to places where there are special problems, he claimed.

Some of the features of the new proposed budget, as discussed by the chairman of the Board's finance committee, are:

(1). Organizing the school on the basis of an average of 33 students, and ridding them "as far as possible" of classes over 39 pupils.

(2). Setting up of 113 after-school athletic centers, and increasing the present number of community and recreation centers by 22 to make a total of 140; 345 playgrounds to be kept open on an all-day basis instead of only during the afternoons in addition to seven high school fields during the summer, and the 21 fields now provided. These are in line with the demands that wartime conditions require that increased supervised recreation be provided for New York's children.

(3). Three additional units created for the Bureau of Child Guidance, to combat juvenile delinquency.

(4). Reinstatement of day classes for adults in English and citizenship, on the grounds that there is no time more important than the present for the study of these subjects.

Through the Hoop

Fordham and St. John's Will Be High-Scoring Affair

If punch in basketball is represented by scoring power, tomorrow night's double header in Madison Square Garden can be described as a carnival of clout.

For scoring ability is the quality that recommends all four teams on the program—Fordham vs. St. John's, and N.Y.U. vs. West Virginia—and among them they will put on the floor perhaps the greatest collection of scorers that will be assembled in the Garden this year. It is entirely possible that the year's national scoring leader will emerge from the group—Boykoff of St. John's, Karpowich and Mullens of Fordham, Jerry Fleishman and Ray Lumpp of N.Y.U., and Joe Walthall of West Virginia.

The scoring figures they have compiled thus far, follow:

Player	Games	Points	Ave.	Highest Score for One Game
Boykoff, St. John's	9	123	13.7	29
Karpowich, Fordham	9	113	12.5	29
Mullens, Fordham	9	111	12.3	20
Fleishman, N. Y. U.	8	95	11.9	22
Walthall, West Virginia	4	95	23.8	32
Lumpp, N. Y. U.	8	87	10.9	14

Walthall is a sophomore member of the West Virginia quintet. In none of the four games played by the Mountaineers has he collected fewer than 20 points. The outstanding job was the 32-point total against West Virginia Wesleyan in an overtime game. Twelve of the points, six goals, were made in the overtime period, as the Mountaineers ran a 45 to 45 tie into a 60 to 47 victory. Walthall is a six-foot, two-inch youngster, and apparently is a ready-made replacement for Rudy Baric, last year's great scorer who now coaches the West Virginia squad.

Two of the home town brigade created Garden scoring records this year. Fleishman broke a long standing mark when he bagged eleven field goals against Washington State, but his new record lasted only until Karpowich brought his sights to bear on the Rhode Island State basket. Tony pegged in fourteen field goals as he racked up 29 points, another regular-season record. Meanwhile, Boykoff was the evening's high scorer in two of his Garden appearances to date. The 23 points he counted against City College last Wednesday was his best single game total.

The West Virginia team is due in town from Morgantown this evening. Graduation and war service took four members of the team that won the National Invitation Tournament in March, but Walthall appears to have taken up the slack. The pudgy "Scotty" Hamilton, who leads the Mountaineers' fast break attack, and is Walthall's "feeder" is the holdover veteran.

FISTIC ROW . . .

Madison Square Garden boxing fans have long been awaiting an opportunity to see California Jackie Wilson in action. They will get that chance on Friday night when Wilson, now a sergeant in the Army and stationed at Mitchel Field, L. I., opposes Jacob LaMotta, rugged Bronx middleweight, in a ten-round match.

Wilson and LaMotta form part of a double feature program which has Joey Peralta, Tamaqua, Pa., lightweight, facing Albert (Chalky) Wright, former world featherweight champion, in a second ten.

California Jackie Wilson is a welterweight and rated by many boxing men the foremost 147-pounder in the country, not excluding Ray Robinson. At one time he was a crack amateur, represented the United States in teh Olympics at Berlin in 1936.

As a professional he has had 53 bouts and has registered 32 knockouts, some of his knockout victims including Mike Kaplan, Jimmy Garrison, Baby Arizendi, Kid Azteca, Pete Lello. It was Wilson who put an end to the career of Ceferino Garcia, former middleweight champion, when he gave Garcia a terrific trouncing early last summer at Los Angeles, just after Garcia had fought a draw with Billy Soose.

Several months ago Wilson arrived in Mitchel Field as a member of the U. S. Army. Since then he has engaged in three contests, knocking out Bernie Miller in eight rounds at the St. Nicholas Rink, outpointing the formidable Cocoa Kid in ten rounds at Baltimore; and halting Frankie Sala in two heats in Philadelphia. The Sala bout took place on Jan. 7.

In LaMotta, Wilson encounters a powerful test. The Bronxite went ten bruising rounds with Ray Robinson at the Garden last October and just two weeks scored his second triumph in a row over Jimmy Edgar.

SORRY! THE GREMLINS

Those awful mistakes in the basketball story in yesterday's sports page was the work of the Gremlins in the composing room who have a long history of beefuddling around our typesetters. If the story confused you—blame it on the Gremlins—the rascals.

Popular Dixie Walker May Get Breaks This Season

By Jack Cuddy
(United Press Staff Writer)

Baseball in Brooklyn may be revolutionized by the ascendancy of Branch Rickey to presidency of the Dodgers, but to one player—Fred (Dixie) Walker — the future must at long last loom particularly bright.

Any discussion of mob psychology in baseball must center around Dodger fans as a whole and Dixie in particular. He is a soft-spoken, hard-playing veteran, who has been the summer-time idol of Brooklyn bleacherites and front-office orphan under Larry MacPhail.

It was no secret to either fans or players that there was little love lost between MacPhail and Walker. Veteran of 11 years of major league competition, Dixie was bought by Larry in desperation and although he was one of the team's most consistently effective performers, he was treated like a poor relation. MacPhail tossed batting and fielding averages out the window, never considered him a good player and probably still doesn't.

But the rich baseball heritage and varied talents as an outfielder and a hitter that stamped Walker throughout his big league career as big-time kept his wide smile just as wide and his soft voice just as soft and boosted his batting average to one of the best on the club.

In his four years with Brooklyn he has been a big factor in the club's rise. He batted over .300 twice—hitching .308 in 1940 and .311 the following year—and although he fell to .290 last season, he banged out 114 hits in 118 games and was third on the club in runs batted in, with 54. He was bettered only by Dolph Camilli and Pete Reiser.

It seemed impossible that a player who had overcome a career studded with hard luck and injuries to become a valuable asset to a pennant-hungry club should be shunted aside and benched frequently — but that is what happened. Perhaps the hard luck made him immune to executive idiosyncrasies because he just absorbed every rap, pulled in his belt, stuck out his chin and kept swinging.

Walker inherited his nickname, Dixie, from his dad who was a big league pitcher when Fred was born on Sept. 24, 1910, in Villa Rica, Ga. His uncle pitched in the majors and his other brother, Harry, is with the St. Louis Cardinals, but Fred's sheer courage is his own personal quality.

Dixie suffered his first tough break when he stepped into Babe Ruth's shoes on the New York Yankees. He hit 15 homes for half that season only to injure his right shoulder running into a concrete wall.

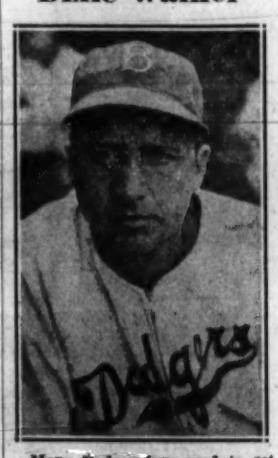
It was 1937 before he was himself again. He hit over .300 for the Chicago White Sox that season and for the Detroit Tigers the following year but in 1939 he twisted his knee and Detroit let him go to Brooklyn.

While he hasn't been a mercury on the basepaths or a Goliath at the plate, Dixie has been such a ballplayers' ballplayer that he is just about the most popular player in the National League and now that MacPhail has left for the Army, Walker's star may really shine under Rickey.

Now employed at the Sperry Gyroscope plant as director of education, Walker is not particularly worried about his baseball future.

"Right now I'm thinking about what we can do for the boys in the service when the season comes around," he said. "I've got plenty to occupy me in this job and as for baseball, well, maybe somebody else will take care of that for me—they always have."

Dixie Walker



Many Dodger fans used to get riled when the amiable and competent Dodger outfielder was given periodic vacations on the bench. . . . This year, with the shortage of players, and the change in the Brooklyn managerial regime, it is highly probable that Dixie will see a full season's service. . . . That is, if he plays ball this year.

Pucks and Passes . . .

The Bruins took undisputed possession of first place in the National Hockey League Sunday night by outfighting the Toronto Maple Leafs, 5-4, before 14,400—largest crowd of the season at Boston.

Feature of the contest was Bill Hollett's winning goal with little more than a minute to play. The game saw major penalties go to Murph Chamberlain and Mel Hill for fighting and at one time, four men—two Bruins and two Leafs—were in the penalty box.

Both clubs scored in every period, Toronto taking the lead in the third on Jack Forsey's goal at 4:59. Hollett tallied the winner at 17:50, after Buzz Boll had tied it at 11:10.

• • •

Montreal's Canadiens went on a scoring spree to wallop the last-place Rangers, 7-4, before 13,375 at New York. Buddy O'Connor and Elmer Lach paced the Montreal attack with a pair of goals each. Dutch Hiller of Montreal suffered a nine-stitch wound over his right eye in the first period. The loss dropped the Rangers three points behind the Canadiens.

Hockey Standings:

	W.	L.	T.	P.
Boston	13	9	6	32
Toronto	13	10	4	30
Detroit	11	8	7	29
Chicago	10	7	6	26
Montreal	8	13	5	21
New York	7	14	4	18

Babe Ruth To Sell Bonds

The Old Bambino himself is stepping up to the plate to help knock Hitler out of the box. Babe will be at the Academy of Music, on 14th Street, today, where he will be telling all his fans just how important it is that they buy War Bonds.

SPORT PARADE

By Bill Mardo

A Brief Whirl on Sports-Go-Round

The Most Popular Sport in the City

The Garden turnouts for the basketball games continue to put all other events housed in that vast arena to shame. Since the start of the hoop season, there has been a consistent attendance of approximately 18,000 spectators. Last Saturday night's double-header saw fans lined all around the railing in the mezzanine, standing up to witness the action because there were no more available seats!

Unlike the boxing matches, which also do a tidy business in the Garden, the crowd on hand at basketball games are predominantly young, high school and college students. . . . The reasons for the tremendous gates are two-fold:

1. The terrific pace of the action rarely slackens. . . . Something's happening every second, and if you turn your eyes away from the court, the next time you look up the score may have already changed. Also, it's a fascinating game to watch. A well executed pivot-shot from under the basket, or a sensational set-shot from mid-field, a snappy, hard-driving, passing and dribbling attack down the court—all these are guaranteed to make you gasp in admiration, and holds your attention constantly.

2. Almost every college student without fail, takes a personal interest in the fortunes of his school's team. . . . They groan with every shot that misses, and yell themselves hoarse when a play clicks. Not to watch their boys in action at the Garden is almost sacriligeous. . . . Hence the capacity crowds to watch the hoopsters.

And who can disagree with their enthusiasm?

• • •

Angott Scrambles Lightweight Egg

The comeback of Sammy Angott to the ring creates a new situation in the already muddled lightweight division. The former lightweight champ retired a month ago because of seriously injured hands. In the interim, Beau Jack and Tippy Larkin fought it out to determine Angott's successor. Well, it's no news that Beau chilled Larkin convincingly enough to warrant wearing the crown. . . .

Then, the lightweight tournament was proposed by the NBA, with the winner of the elimination bouts to get a crack at Beau Jack. The tourney started off in hollow fashion when Bob Montgomery beat Chester Rico in a very dull, uninspired match. Monty didn't show enough to worry Beau, or a couple of other lightweights that we can think of. . . .

Suddenly, the news was flashed in that Angott's mitts were healed, and that he was "raring to go." Then the egg really scrambled! The NBA claimed they would recognize Sammy as the official ruler of the 135 lb. class. Mike Jacobs followed up with the announcement that he was shelving the lightweight elimination tournament, and would match Beau Jack and Angott some time in March.

We'd like to know how they're going to bill that one. . . . As the "battle of champions?" Or the NBA versus Mike Jacobs? One thing we do know . . . Beau Jack is champion enough for two guys.

President Roosevelt's Budget Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (UP).—Following is the partial text of President Roosevelt's annual budget message to Congress:

I am transmitting herewith a war budget exceeding 100 billion dollars for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943. Last year I called the budget an instrument for transforming a peace economy into a war economy. This budget presents the maximum program for waging war.

We wage total war because our very existence is threatened. Without that supreme effort we cannot hope to retain the freedom and self-respect which give life its value.

Total war is grim reality. It means the dedication of our lives and resources to a single objective: victory.

Total war in a democracy is a violent conflict in which everyone must anticipate that both lives and possessions will be assigned to their most effective use in the common effort — the effort for community survival—nation survival.

In total war we are all soldiers, whether in uniform, overalls, or shirt sleeves.

BUDGETING FOR TOTAL WAR

The huge and expanding rate of war expenditures shows our determination to equip our fighting forces and those of our allies with the instruments of war needed for victory. Monthly expenditures for war purposes amounted to 2 billion dollars just after Pearl Harbor; they now exceed 6 billion dollars and they will average more than 7 billion dollars a month during the fiscal year 1944. For the whole of the current fiscal year total war expenditures are now estimated at 77 billion dollars; for the next fiscal year, at 100 billion dollars. These estimates include the net outlays of government corporations for war purposes and assume only a small rise in prices.

Victory cannot be bought with any amount of money, however large; victory is achieved by the blood of soldiers, the sweat of working men and women, and the sacrifice of all people. But a 100-billion-dollar expenditure program does reflect a national effort of gigantic magnitude. It calls for vision on the part of those in charge of war production, ingenuity of management, and the skill, devotion and tenacity of the men on the farms and in the factories.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

It makes possible the expansion of our armed forces necessary to offensive operations, the production of planes and munitions to provide unquestioned superiority, and the construction of ships which will make it possible for us to strike at the enemy wherever he may be. It reflects the determination of the civilians to "pass the ammunition." Moreover, consumers' goods and services will have to be produced in an amount adequate to maintain the health and productivity of the civilian population. And all of this will have to be done while we are withdrawing millions of men from production for service in the armed forces.

Some persons may believe that such a program is fantastic. My reply is that this program is feasible. If the nation's manpower and resources are fully harnessed, I am confident that the objective of this program can be reached, but it requires a complete recognition of the necessities of total war by all—management, labor, farmers, consumers, and public servants—regardless of party. Production short of these military requirements would be a betrayal of our fighting men.

This budget does not include the detailed estimates of war expenditures which would reveal information to our enemies. An additional reason for such action at this time is that rapid developments on far-flung battle fronts make it impossible to submit a detailed war budget for a year ending 18 months hence. I shall continue, however, to report on the broad categories of war expenditures. The following table summarizes our present estimates of war expenditures from general and special accounts and by government corporations.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Estimates of total expenditures for war, fiscal years 1943 and 1944.

	(Billions) Fiscal	Fiscal
Munitions	$43	$66
Military and Civil Pay, Subsistence, and Travel	15	21
Industrial Construction	6	2
Other Construction	8	5
Other, Including Agricultural Lend-Lease	5	6
Total	$77	$100

This spring I shall submit the necessary information upon which the Congress can base war appropriations for the fiscal year 1944. In the meantime there are available about 170 billion dollars of unspent war appropriations and authorizations; about two-thirds of this amount is already obligated or committed. Further appropriations will soon be needed to permit letting of contracts with industry for the next year.

Total mobilization of all our men and women, all our equipment, and all our materials in a balanced production program will enable us to accomplish the production goals underlying this war budget.

MANPOWER—Marked progress has been made in mobilizing manpower. In spite of the increase in the armed services, industrial production rose by 46 per cent, and agricultural production by 15 per cent between calendar years 1940 and 1942. Industrial production has not been delayed and crops have not been lost because of lack of manpower except in a few isolated cases. More than 10 million people have been added to the employed or the armed forces since the summer of 1940, 7 million of whom were unemployed and more than 3 million of whom are additions to the nation's labor and armed forces.

Manpower mobilization is now entering a much more difficult phase. During the calendar year 1943 approximately 6 million people will be needed aboye present requirements for the armed services and war production. This number can be obtained by transferring from less essential work, and by drawing into the working force people who have not recently sought employment. Vigorous action is required to mobilize and train our reserve of women and young people, to accelerate the transfer of workers to essential industries, and to reduce harmful turn-over and migration of workers in essential industries. It also requires prevention of hoarding and elimination of hiring restrictions based on sex, creed, or race. I reiterate my previous recommendation for a unified and adequate rehabilitation service to make available a million persons for war industry and to restore to civil employment persons who are being disabled in the armed forces.

Manpower needs of the armed forces and of war production during the calendar year 1943 can be met without impairment of essential civilian requirements. I stress the important distinction between "essential requirements" and the thousand and one things that are non-essentials or luxuries. The production of these non-essentials wastes manpower at a time when careful economy and greater efficiency in the use of our manpower resources is imperative. Private thought and public discussion of this subject are very necessary.

EQUIPMENT.—Were it not for an unprecedented program of conversion and the building up of a new war industry during the past two and one-half years, we could not expect to fulfill the war-production program outlined in this message.

Some progress, but not enough, has been made in spreading war contracts more widely among medium-sized and smaller plants. Further efforts are necessary. In certain cases, of course, saving of manpower and materials requires concentration in those plants best equipped to produce a given commodity.

MATERIALS.—Furthermore, war production is limited by our supply of raw materials. The available materials must be transformed into the maximum of striking power. The production of less urgent or the wrong quantity of items, or poor scheduling of production in any single plant or in the munitions program as a whole, results in waste of precious materials. The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time.

WAR CONTRACTS. — The procurement program must achieve maximum production with minimum waste and with the speed essential in time of war. This is the controlling objective not only for the original negotiation of contracts but also for the renegotiation required by law. The law provides for the prevention or recapture of excessive profits, thus supplementing and reinforcing the objectives of the excess-profits tax. I believe that control of the costs of production is of equal importance.

The proper negotiation and renegotiation of contracts must strive to reconcile the avoidance of excessive profits with the maintenance of incentives to economical management.

FARM AND FOOD PROGRAM

Food is a primary weapon of war. An adequate food supply is, therefore, a basic aspect of a total war program. I have placed in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for determining and fulfilling the food requirements in this war. Our agricultural production is larger than ever in our history but the needs of our armed services and our allies are so great that a shortage of certain foods is inevitable. The production of the less-needed commodities must be reduced, while the production of commodities for war and essential civilian use must be increased. It is imperative also that this increased demand for food be adjusted to available supplies. There will be sufficient volume in our bill of fare but less variety. That may hurt our taste but not our health.

On the other hand, I am recommending a reduction of 50 million dollars in the appropriation for conservation and use of agriculturaltural land resources. I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize the 400 million dollars still provided under this heading as fully and effectively as the basic law will permit to encourage greater production of the crops essential to the war effort. This fund will not be used for restriction of production except of less-needed crops. Payments will be made only to those producers who comply fully in their plantings with the stated war-production goals.

For exportation and domestic

FARM EXPORTS

consumption of agricultural commodities the budget includes only the permanent annual appropriation of 30 per cent of customs revenues provided by law, plus reappropriation of unobligated balances. The food-stamp plan, which is a major item of the current program, will be discontinued shortly. Although other items such as school lunch and school milk projects and the direct distribution of surplus commodities are somewhat expanded, there will be an over-all reduction of about 30 million dollars.

Provision for operations under the Farm Tenant Act and for loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation are continued on about the same level as for the current year. Small farms, like other small war plants, must be encouraged to make a maximum contribution to the war. I hope the Congress will give as much sympathetic consideration to these smaller and poorer farmers as it was given to the smaller and poorer industrial concerns.

CIVILIAN USE

In spite of a 100-billion-dollar war program, civilians can be supplied with an average of about $500 worth of goods and services during the next year. This implies an average reduction of almost 25 per cent in civilian consumption below the record level of the calendar year 1941. Even then most of us will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed than other peoples in the world. Do not let us assume from that statement, however, that there is no need for great improvement in the living conditions of a large segment of our population.

We must assure each citizen the necessities of life at prices which he can pay. Otherwise, rising prices will lift many goods beyond his reach just as surely as if those goods did not exist. By a concerted effort to stabilize prices, rents, and wages we have succeeded in keeping the rise in the cost of living within narrow bounds. We shall continue those efforts, and we shall succeed. By making effective use of all measures of control, we shall be able to stabilize prices with only a limited use of subsidies to stimulate needed production. . . .

More than 1,600,000—or approximately three-fifths—of all federal civilian employees are engaged directly in war production. They build and load ships, make guns and shells, repair machines and equipment, build arsenals and camps, sew uniforms, operate airports and signal systems. These are the workers in navy yards, arsenals, storage depots, military airfields, and other operating centers. It is scarcely ethical to try to make people believe that these workers are holding down armchair or unnecessary government jobs.

This huge organization, created overnight to meet our war needs, could not be expected to function smoothly from the very start. Congressional committees and many individuals have made helpful suggestions. Criticism is welcome if it is based on truth. We will continue our efforts to make the organization more fully effective. . . .

NO "NON-WAR"

Actually, the "nonwar" classification now has little, if any, meaning. Most of these expenditures are related to the war effort and many are directly occasioned by it. This "nonwar" category includes, for instance, expenditures for war tax collections, for budgeting, disbursing, and auditing war expenditures, and for statistical and scientific services to war agencies. It includes also such items as the control of white pine blister rust, which I recently discussed. Ependitures for controlling this threat to our timber resources are necessary to avoid possible loss of millions of dollars in lumber from trees which require more than 50 years to reach maturity.

All counted, there are less than 850,000 civilian employees of the federal government, including the postal service, who are engaged in these so-called "nonwar" activities. . . .

"NONWAR" CUTS

I shall be glad to cooperate with the Congress in effecting further reductions in "nonwar" expenditures through the necessary revision of underlying legislation and in every other way. It should be pointed out to the Congress and to the nation, however, that we are fast approaching the subsistence level of government—the minimum for sustaining orderly social and economic processes—and that further reductions will necessarily be of much smaller magnitude than those already achieved.

We cannot hope to increase tax collections as fast as we step up war expenditures or to absorb by fiscal measures alone all excess purchasing power created by these expenditures. We must, therefore, provide a substantial portion of the needed funds by additional borrowing, and we must also use direct controls, such as price ceilings and rationing, for the protection of the consumer. Nevertheless, the more nearly increases in tax receipts follow increases in expenditures, the better we safeguard our financial integrity and the easier the administration of price control and rationing. All of these mesures are interrelated. Each increase in taxes and each increase in savings will lessen the upward pressure on prices and reduce the amount of rationing and other direct controls we shall need. . . .

I believe that we should strive to collect not less than 16 billion dollars of adidtional funds by taxation, savings, or both, during the fiscal year 1944. . . .

REVENUE SYSTEM

I hope that the Congress in working out the revenue program will consider that the fiscal measures must be designed not only to provide revenue, but also to support the stabilization program as well by deterring luxury or nonessential spending. The cost of the war should be distributed in an equitable and fair manner. Futhermore, care should be taken that the fiscal measures do not impair but actually promite maximum war production. Finally, it is more important than ever before to simplify taxation both for taxpayers and for those collecting the tax, and to put our taxes as far as feasible on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I cannot ask the Congress to impose the necessarily heavy financial burdens on the lower and middle incomes unless the taxes on higher and very large incomes are made fully effective. At a time when wages and salaries are stabilized, the receipt of very large net incomes from any source constitutes a gross inequity undermining national unity.

Fairness requires the closing of loopholes and the removal of inequities which still exist in our tax laws. I have spoken on these subjects on several previous occasions. . . .

PREPARING FOR VICTORY

Preparing for total victory includes preparing the base on which a happier world can be built. The tremendous productive capacity of our country, of all countries, has been demonstrated. Freedom from want for everybody, everywhere, is no longer a utopian dream. It can be translated into action when the fear of aggression has been removed by victory. The soldiers of the fighting forces and the workmen engaged in military production want to be assured that they will return to a life of opportunity and security in a society of free men.

I shall be happy to meet with the appropriate committees of the Congress at any and all times in regard to the methods by which they propose to attain the objectives outlined in this message. We are at one in our desire quickly to win this war and to avoid passing on to future generations more than their just share of its sacrifices and burdens.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 4 P.M. Wednesday.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION STILL GOING ON for courses, with Dr. Howard Selsam, Bertha Reynolds, Irwin Freundlich, Gwendolyn Bennett, Arnold Shukotoff, Morris Schappes, Dr. Moses Rainer, and others. $5 to Trade Union members. Registration 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Pl., GR. 7-4066.

Theatre:

Broadway Gets a New Suave, Gay Musical

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS, starring Ethel Merman. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short, songs by Cole Porter, book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields. Book directed by Mr. Field. Settings by Howard Bay, dances by Jack Cole, costumes by Billy Livingston. Presented by Michael Todd at the Alvin Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

We might as well get it off our chest at the start. For the season's best light entertainment, see "Something for the Boys." It is an expert, wise, funny and tuneful musical show, and worthy successor to the long line of Cole Porter-Herbert and Dorothy Fields' hits. "Something for the Boys" will add little to your store of knowledge, but it is good enough to overjoy the most confirmed grouch.

Ethel Merman plays an earnest war worker who can sing the blues hot, sweet and comic in the musical "Something For the Boys."

"Something for the Boys" has Ethel Merman at her best. That best is pretty darn good—Miss Merman can sing the blues, hot, sweet, comic and ever more comical. Mr. Porter has provided her with popular songs, none of which is quite as good as his best, but all of which are far above average in witty lyrics and smooth tunes.

Backing up Miss Merman is the ablest musical show cast in many seasons. Michael Todd, producer of "Something for the Boys" has chosen wisely and well. For example—Paula Laurance, an old Orson Welles' discovery, pops up as an eccentric foil for Miss Merman's knowing comic manner, and it's Miss Laurence's first musical show. She's a hit. Allan Jenkins returns from Hollywood, to fit perfectly into the laugh pattern. Love interest, a rich voice and a robust personality are supplied in quantity by Bill Johnson, another newcomer to musical comedy circles—and another hit.

Betty Is a Hit

Betty Garrett, that winsome, talented little girl who carried so much of the burden of "Of V We Sing" and "Let Freedom Sing," gets her first big-time chance in "Something for the Boys." Her one number stops the show cold—Betty is a hit.

Scattered among the principals is William Lynn, the famous Erwin of "Three Men on a Horse," who wows his audience with some sapient miming. Betty Bruce, who can tap like no one but Bill Robinson is another show stopper. In minor roles are such favorites as Frances Mercer—none more beautiful—and Jed Prouty. And in a brief movement of whirlwind dancing, Anita Alvarez goes over the top.

Furthermore, "Something for the Boys" has the best dancing chorus and the best dancing seen hereabouts in many a moon. Jack Cole's choreography is fresh and attractive. Among the boys is a group which can sing with the best. Howard Bay has provided settings which are breath-taking—indeed, the settings are a show-stopping climax in the aeroplane scenes. And Billy Livingston's costumes are simple but eye-filling. Finally, that veteran of musical comedy staging, Hassard Short, has left his indelible stamp on the show.

• • •

What's it all about? It really doesn't matter. There are soldiers, air cadets from Kelly Field in Texas, three heirs to some 4,000 barren Lone Star acreage, a love story, and a human radio set which eventually solves the problem of everyone concerned by getting herself sold to the Army for use in battle.

What does matter is that Herbert and Dorothy Fields have written the funniest scenes, the snappiest dialogue, the freshest gags of the season. Mr. Porter's songs fit exactly into their proper niches. One of them "By the Mississinewa" is fit to kill you with laughs. Satires on cowboy songs, a hot tune you'll be hearing everywhere, "Hey, Good Lookin';" a theme song with a catchy melody, "Could It Be You?" a blues, "He's a Right Guy"—and Miss Garrett's "I'm in Love with a Soldier Boy"—they're all in the Porter tradition, which means they're suave, ticklish and gay.

The Fields brother and sister writing duo have avoided the trap into which brother Joe Fields fell in "The Doughgirls." For all its comicality, "Something for the Boys" has the proper wartime spirit. Miss Merman plays an earnest war worker from an assembly line, and an assembly line plays an unusual role—for a musical comedy—in the show. The officers and soldiers of the show are good, square, hard hitting Americans.

Mr. Todd's big, colorful show adds zip, zest and laughter to Broadway under the dim-out. For a good time, by all means see Miss Merman and her cohort of fun-makers.

Criticizing the Critics:

Critic's Pros and Cons on the 7th Symphony of Shostakovitch

By Lou Cooper

Not long ago some of our major music critics devoted their Sunday columns to lengthy attack on the Shostakovich Seventh Symphony. This may appear strange in view of the unprecedented acclaim this week has received. But those who know the history of music criticism will see in this incident another example of the unfortunate results of a critical method in which music is judged by its technical ingenuity and the influence of historical and environmental factors are overlooked partially or completely. What is more disturbing and significant than this limited approach is the amount of intellectual snobbery common to all the hostile reviewers.

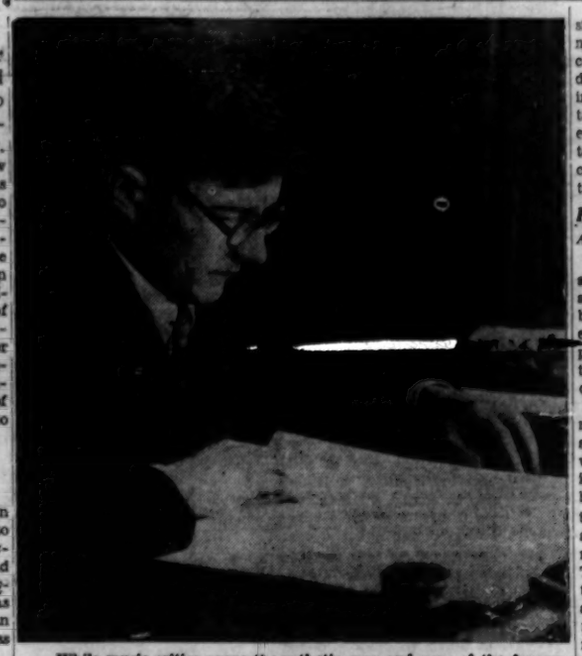
Quotes from The Critics

For instance, Virgil Thompson in the Herald Tribune: "It seems to have been written for the slow-witted, the not very musical, and the distracted." Shostakovitch publicly stated that this symphony was written to depict the feelings of an embattled people fighting a ruthless invader.

Unflustered by the Toscannini and Koussevitsky statements that this was one of the finest symphonic works since Beethoven, Mr. Olin Downes ("New York Times") predicted that this symphony will soon be confined to the wastepaper basket because "the music is unoriginal, shallow, banal, inelegant and undistinguished speech."

"But," he continues, "perhaps for the Russian multitudes living in an existence in which esthetic refinements and critical dissertations are far indeed from the thoughts that beset them, the melodrama and banalities of the thing answers their overwhelming need for emotional outlet and their conception of how a battle feels and sounds." Should an artist write for audiences of such a level?

Mr. Thompson tops everything with this observation, "This music by excessive simplification and repetition is written for the comprehension of a child of eight. This may eventually eliminate Shostakovitch for consideration as a serious composer."



While music critics argue the esthetic pros and cons of the famous Seventh Symphony of Dimitri Shostakovitch (above), its great music continues to win the admiration of millions fighting to preserve culture and human dignity.

The conclusion is that music written for the people must sacrifice real art. Only to the supersophisticated is art a rarified, intellectualized expression far too advanced for the average mind to grasp. Beethoven, Wagner and Tschaikovsky were often accused by critics of their day as being crude and obvious.

The Critic's Role

This approach is not accidental. It is the final culmination of a one-sided, incorrect understanding of the social evolution of works of art. By ignoring the objective characteristics of any period, and the degree of reality with which they are depicted in a composers work the critics lose sight of these factors which give the work its deepest meaning.

"No artist," wrote Shostakovitch recently, "can create anything of significance if he is isolated from the people, if he tries to escape the events of the day in some ivory tower. The artist thus isolated from the people is inevitably condemned to creative stagnation, to a miserable existence. The artist dies as soon as he becomes an introvert."

This is equally true for the critic. Divorced from the feelings and experiences of the average person, the significance of music is reduced to a mystical abstraction. When this occurs he begins to search for new devices and original twists. Involved in analyzing processes, he becomes the victim of mistaking exterior effects for essential values. Unable to see the forest for the trees, the critic becomes incapable of objective analysis.

Form And Ideas

Simplicity, by itself, is no guarantee of greatness. Neither does it automatically imply shallowness or banality. Some composers project emotion and meaning in a simple phrase. At the same time, the intricacies of a Bach double Fugue can be equally moving.

The genuine composer or critic is not concerned with forms in themselves but finds those which most vividly express real ideas. Since ideas do not spring from a vacuum but from history as men make it, the composer is affected consciously and unconsciously by the fundamental social currents of his times. The critic who disregards the relation between a composer and his social environment, and who views new works only as artistic phenomena, leads to confusion and his own future embarrassment.

The cheering audiences in the United States and in the Soviet Union heard in Shostakovitch's symphony the creation of a living picture of the torment, hatred and determination of a people fighting an epic battle against barbarism. In these audiences, were the men and women who only yesterday had faced enemy guns, seen their cities bombed, their husbands and brothers leaving for Bataan and North Africa.

Such people do not react deeply to shallow or banal music. On the contrary, the violent, tragic and heroic circumstances under which we now all live, sharpen the senses and help us detect the real from the false, the profound from the shallow. In a new and rich language, this music proclaims our identity with victory and the future.

To argue the esthetic pros and cons of the "Leningrad Symphony" is rapidly becoming irrelevant. It has already won the admiration of millions fighting to preserve culture and human dignity. This is the truest test and measure of its greatness.

Music for Armed Forces

Music for the armed forces at home and abroad will be discussed at a symposium in Town Hall Tuesday morning.

The speakers will be Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who was a sailor in the last war; Macklin Marrow, music director for overseas broadcasts of the OWI; Lieut. Comdr. Herbert F. Finney, morale and recreation officer of the Prairie State; Major Howard Bronson, music officer of the special Services Division of the Army, and Dr. Harold Spivacke, head of the Music Division of the Library of Congress and member of the consulting committee on music for the Navy. Olin Downes will be chairman.

The subjects of the speeches will be "Music for the Army," Major Bronson; "Music for the Navy," Dr. Spivacke; "Music in World Wars I and II, Mr. Tibbett; "Music for Overseas," Mr. Marrow; "Music in Our Civilization," Dr. Koussevitzky.

Lawrence Tibbett, at the Town Hall Symposium this morning, will prove he's still serious about music despite his hep plaids.

Ella Winter to Speak Today

Ella Winter, dynamic Australian-born writer, and author of "Red Virtue," will analyze the week's news this Tuesday morning (Jan. 12) at 11 A. M. at the Brooklyn Academy of Music under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Miss Winter is a trained economist, who received her introduction to politics as a member of the British Labor Parties' Parliamentary Committee, and attended the Peace conference in Paris as secretary to Dr. Felix Frankfurter, now a United States Supreme Court Justice.

She has lived and written in every country in Europe. Her husband was the famous journalist, the late Lincoln Steffens. Miss Winter now makes her home in Hollywood. She is the wife of Donald Ogden Stewart, motion picture writer.

John Garfield Stars In "Brooklyn, USA"

John Garfield, Dennis Morgan and Sydney Greenstreet have been chosen by Jack L. Warner, executive producer, to star in "Brooklyn, U. S. A.," which will be one of Warner Bros.' most important productions on the 1943 schedule. Asa Bordages and John Bright, writers of the original play which was produced on the Broadway stage, have completed the screen play.

Grant and Mark Twain

Joseph Crehan as General Ulysses S. Grant and Frederic March as Samuel Clemens, in Warners' "The Adventures of Mark Twain." The cast also includes Alexis Smith, Donald Crisp, Alan Hale, C. Aubrey Smith, John Carradine and other glittering names.

Active Merchant Seamen Have a Heavy Art Calendar

Seamen Show Their Oils and Etchings

The first exhibition on record of the art of merchant seamen will be held in the Hall of Art, 24 West 40th Street, from February 1 to February 14.

The exhibition, arranged through John Sloan, curator of the gallery, will include oil paintings, water colors, charcoal drawings, etchings, and sculpture done by seamen in their off watches aboard ship.

"A committee of seamen compiled the rules for the exhibition," said Mrs. Peterson, entertainment chairman for the Seamen's Club. "All art submitted must be the work of active merchant seamen who have been to sea for more than three months. The show is open to men who man the cargo ships of allied nations as well as American seamen.

"Any form of art except photography may be submitted. Each piece is to be labeled with the name and rating at sea of the artist, and the price, if the work of art is for sale. Deadline for entries for the exhibition is January 21."

Entries should be sent or delivered personally to Mrs. Peterson, at 30 East 37th Street. Notices have been circulated in maritime hiring halls and other known gathering of merchant seamen in port.

Literary Tea Opens Seamen's Bookshop

A unique literary tea, at which tough hard-bitten torpedoed seamen will play hosts to authors of current best-sellers, will mark the opening of a merchant marine bookstore and reading rooms at the National Maritime Union headquarters, 346 West 17th Street, at 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 13th.

Quentin Reynolds, Cecil Brown, Gypsy Rose Lee (in her capacity as an author), Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn will be among the guests who will dedicate the new book shelves.

"Tea will be served—probably for the first time in the history of literary gatherings—and torpedoed seamen whose reputation for sipping that beverage is not generally known will be on hand as hosts.

United Nations ingredients will be used at the tea party.

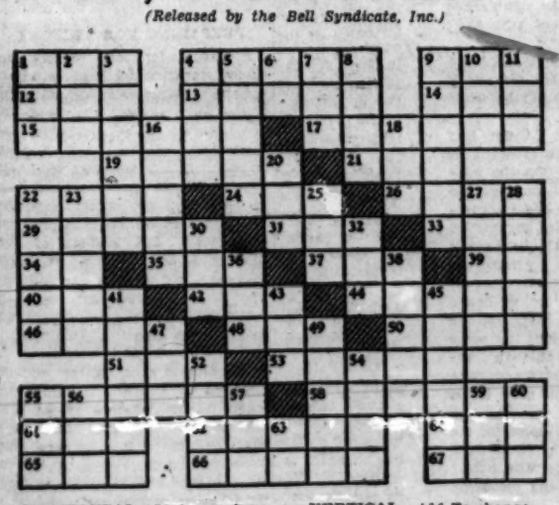
The menu includes Russian tea served in Chinese cups, British, Free French and Dutch cookies, Cuban sugar and American cream.

RECOMMENDED

A recommended book by the Council of Books in War Time, and endorsed by the Writers' War Board, is "Prelude to Victory" by James B. Reston, published by Pocket Books.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL
1 Vehicle
4 Quotes
9 Turf
12 Caoutchouc tree
13 Bay window
14 To attempt
15 To withdraw
17 Woolly
19 Place of combat
21 Child's game
22 Coating on tree
24 Organ of hearing
26 Obtains
29 Kind of duck
31 To knock
33 Body of water
34 While
35 Man's nickname
37 Thick black substance
39 By
40 Crafty
42 Existed
44 Pithy
46 To abound
48 Crony
50 Charges
51 Atmosphere
53 Theatre boxes
55 Load
58 Written agreement
61 Sea eagle
62 Asiatic country
64 Silkworm
65 Abstract being
66 Transactions
67 River in Scotland

VERTICAL
1 Inferior dog
2 Beverage
3 To hold back
4 Center
5 Girl's name
6 Note of scale
7 Elongated fish
8 Thin strip of wood
9 Platforms
10 Worthless leaving
11 To change color of
16 Irritated
18 To fret pertinaciously
20 Swiss river
22 Animal
23 Passage
25 Rodent
27 To annoy
28 Satisfies
30 Uncooked
32 Light tap
36 Short sleep
38 To allude
41 Longs for
43 Sodium chloride
45 Remained at ease
47 Center
49 Not widespread
52 To tear
54 Young females (coll.)
55 Stinging insect
56 Vase
57 By birth
59 Before
60 Falsehood
63 Parent (coll.)

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle

M	A	T		P	A	G	E	S		L A T
O	R	A		A	B	A	S	E		A G O
A	M	P	E	R	E		T	E	D	D E R
		P	L	A	T	E		P	A	D
P	L	E	A		S	O	T		D	E L L
S	E	T	T	O		M	O	R		R E E
A	V		E	N	G		P	O	D	M A
L	E	T		E	A	R		D	E	M O N
M	E	A	L		P	E	G		P	A N S
		L	E	D		D	R	O	O	P
R	E	L	I	E	F		A	N	T	L E R
A	L	E		F	R	A	N	C		E R A
M	A	R		T	A	S	T	E		S E T

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Frances Scott Interviews Arriving Cast of "Stagedoor Canteen," Film, WHN 9:30 A.M. . . . Tribute to Women's Role in the War Effort, WJZ 2:30 P.M. . . . President Roosevelt, Soviet Ambassador Litvinov, British Food Minister Lord Woolton and others in Farmers Mobilization Day Program, All Stations, 4 P.M. . . . Former Dutch East Indies Lieut. Gov. Van Mook, Talk, WABC 10:30 P.M.

• • •

NEWS—A. M.
8:00—WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC
11:00—WOR
NEWS—P. M.
12:00—WEAF
3:45—WNYC
6:30—WOR
7:15—WEAF
9:00—WQXR
11:00—WEAF, WOR, WJZ, WABC, WHN

MORNING
8:45-WABC—Adelaide Hawley
9:00-WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
WQXR—Sweing for War
9:15-WABC—School of the Americas
9:30-WJZ—Breakfast Club
10:00-WNYC—Travel Hour
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
WJZ—Isabel Manning Huson
10:30-WMCA—Nutrition Program
WJZ—Baby Institute
WNEW—Make Believe Ballroom
WHN—Radio Reader
10:45-WNYC—Defense in Live and Books, Sophie Goldsmith
11:00-WMCA—They Shall Have Music Wherever They Are, Town Hall
WQXR—Other People's Business
WLIB—Great Classics
11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade
WOR—Jessie Beattie
WNYC—Pages of Melody
11:30-WEAF—Against the Storm
WJZ—Blue Bandstand
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health

AFTERNOON
12:00-WNYC—Music at Work
WQXR—Midday Symphony
12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WHN—Dick Gilbert, Recorded Dance Music
WQXR—Luncheon Symphony
1:05-WNYC—Wake Up New York
1:15-WNYC—Town Hall Club Luncheon
1:30-WLIB—Great Voices
1:45-WJZ—U. S. Army Band
WNYC—Metropolitan Review, Hodes
2:00-WOR—Martha Dean
WLIB—Afternoon Concert
WQXR—Chamber Music
2:05-WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
2:30-WJZ—Women Power
2:45-WOR—Mutual Matinee
3:00-WLIB—Treasury Star Parade
WHN—Gloom Dodgers
WQXR—Your Request Program
3:15-WLIB—Chamber Music
3:30-WNYC—Spirit of the Vikings
WABC—Michael Zadora, Piano Recital
WJZ—Listen Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
3:45-WLIB—Fingers of Genius
3:55-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
4:00-All Stations, National Farmers Mobilization Day
4:30-WMCA—Civilian Defense News
WOR—Food Forum
WABC—Artists for Victory Exhibit
4:36-WLIB—This is Romance
5:00-WABC—Madeleine Carroll Reads
WNYC—Music for Young People
WQXR—Invitation to the Waltz
5:15-WQXR—Estelle Sternberger
5:30-WNEW—Make Believe Ballroom
WQXR—Great Masters
WNYC—Keyboard Concert
WLIB—Liberty Concert Hall
5:45-WJZ—Secret City

EVENING
6:00-WEAF—Family Time
WOR—Uncle Don
WNYC—National Defense Program
WLIB—News from the Army Camps
WQXR—Music to Remember
WHN—Stamp Club
6:05-WJZ—Joe Hasel
6:15-WNYC—Treasury Star Parade
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:25-WMCA—Bryce Oliver
6:30-WMCA—Sidney Mosley
WEAF—Bill Stearn, Sports
WNYC—Selective Service News
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:40-WNYC—Instructions to Air Raid Wardens
6:45-WEAF—Singing Strings
WOR—Here's Morgan
WJZ—Lowell Thomas
WABC—The World Today
7:00-WEAF—Fred Waring's Victory Tunetime
WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports
WJZ—Lion Roars, Col. Stoopnagle
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:05-WJZ—Stars from the Blue
7:15-WMCA—Five-Star Final
WOR—Time to Muse
WABC—Harry James Band
WHN—Bert Lee, Sports
7:30-WMCA—Johannes Steel
WEAF—Musical Review
WOR—Confidentially Yours
WABC—American Melody Hour
WQXR—Great Names in Music
7:45-WOR—The Answerman
WHN—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:00-WMCA—Quissing the War
WEAF—Calling Servicemen
WOR—Can You Top This One?
WABC—Lights Out
WHN—Molly Picon
WNEW—Dance Music
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WMCA—Jumping Jive Cooper
WEAF—Horace Heidt's Band
WOR—Battle of the Boroughs
WJZ—Duffy's Tavern
WABC—Al Jolson
9:00-WEAF—Battle of the Sexes
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WABC—George Burns and Gracie Allen
WHN—Bunkhouse Jamboree
9:30-WMCA—Paul Sullivan
WEAF—Fibber McBee and Molly
WOR—Murder Clinic
WJZ—Victory Parade of Bands
WABC—Suspense
WHN—Concert Hall
WQXR—Ballet Music
9:45-WMCA—Eyes and Ears of Air Force
10:00-WOR—John B. Hughes
WEAF—Bob Hope
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Victory Auction
WQXR—Record Albums
10:15-WOR—Wax Museum
WJZ—Gracie Fields
10:30-WEAF—Red Skelton
WJZ—This Nation at War
WABC—William M. Van [illegible] Talk
WQXR—Ahead of Time, [illegible] Jelic
10:45-WABC—Frank Sonatra
11:00-WNEW—Jack Stevens, Sports
WQXR—Just Music

Best Books of 1942 in Book Of Month Poll

John Steinbeck's The Moon Is Down" is the outstanding novel of 1942, and "They Were Expendable" by W. L. White is the best non-fiction, according to the third annual nation-wide poll of literary critics conducted by the Book-of-the-Month Club, Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman of the Club's editorial committee, announced that ballots were mailed to 250 critics on newspapers and magazines, of whom 201 sent in their votes to the Club.

Critics were asked to list their choices in the order of preference. In order to weigh each vote on the ballot, in accordance with the preference indicated, 10 points were assigned to the first choice, 9 points to the second choice, and so on down the line.

The ten leading novels chosen by the critics, listed according to points, were "The Moon Is Down" (944); "The Song of Bernadette" (899); "The Seventh Cross" (740); "Dragon Seed" (636); "Look to the Mountain (541); "The Pied Piper" (415); "And Now Tomorrow" (377); "The Just and the Unjust" (350); "Signed with their Honour" (303); "Hostages" (285).

The ten leading non-fiction books, listed according to points, were: "They Were Expendable" (1038); "Cross Creek" (520); "Flight to Arras" (502); "Victory Through Air Power" (469); "The Last Time I Saw Paris" (435); "Mission to Moscow" (422); "See Here, Private Hargrove" (398); "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In" (391); "The Raft" (382); "Last Train From Berlin" (342).

BEST SELLER

According to the John Day Company, publishers of Jawaharlal Nehru, the autobiography of the Indian leader is a best-seller in India and his arrest merely intensified the popularity of his works.

Use Your Daily Worker Coupon Book Covers for the Following Theatres

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"FEATURING FIRST-RUN FILMS"

IRVING PLACE Thea.
Irving Place near 14th St.
THREE COUPON BOOK COVERS plus 25 cents. Except week-ends.
"HOME OF OUTSTANDING FILMS"

RADIO THEATRE
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Additional Theatres will be added from time to time.

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"A Perfect Comedy."—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40

First Good War Play—Daily Worker
"The foremost play of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The Playwrights' Company presents
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
A New Play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
Cast of 23 including ALINE MacMAHON
Directed by Lem Ward - Settings by H. Bay
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'y. Evs. 8:40. $1.10-$3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.75

"A vital courageous play."—Richard Lockridge, Sun
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
KONSTANTIN SIMONOV'S
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE
American version by CLIFFORD ODETS
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
Reduced Prices for Theatre Parties

"Makes murder a parlor pastime."—LIFE
EVA Le Gallienne ★ JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON 44th E. of B'way Evs. Inc. Sun. 8:40
Mats. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:40

MOTION PICTURES

3RD VICTORY WEEK!
STALINGRAD...The Invincible City
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA
Excerpts from SHOSTAKOVICH'S 7th SYMPHONY
Conducted by STOKOWSKI
EXCLUSIVE STANLEY 7th AVE. bet. 42 & 41 ST.

LAST 2 DAYS
'10 DAYS that SHOOK the WORLD' & 'JANOSIK' Extra Chaplin Comedy
IRVING Place Near 14 ST. & UNION SQ. GRamercy 5-9070
20c till 2 P. M. Weekdays
Starts Thursday "MASHENKA"

BRONX

ASCOT Grand Concourse and 183rd Street
STARTS TODAY at 1 P.M.
MASHENKA
Exclusive • Special Attraction
Vice-President Wallace's Freedom Speech
"THE PRICE OF VICTORY"

JEFFERSON
BETTE DAVIS • PAUL HENREID
'NOW, VOYAGER'
Today and T'm'row
plus
'The Great Gildersleeve'
HAROLD PEARY

YORKVILLE

GRANADA
N.Y. FILM CRITICS Award Prize
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK
for Best War-Fact Film of the Year

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing our advertisers.

BROOKLYN

TODAY and TOMORROW
MOSCOW STRIKES BACK
NARRATED BY EDWARD G. ROBINSON
Co-Feature
"Moonlight Masquerade"
WINDSOR THEATRE 15 Ave. & 40 St. BROOKLYN

HE MEANS IT!

'Total War' Budget

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S budget, he tells Congress and the nation, is a **"total war budget."**

It will take one hundred billion dollars to pay for it, and it will require at least a 25 per cent drop in civilian consumption.

The country is ready for such total budget because the country is ready for the military attack on the Axis which the budget is making ready.

In the complexity of this "total war" mobilization, the President says that the main thing is that **"The nation's war production must be so scheduled that the right items are produced in the right amounts at the right time."**

How can this be better done than to implement the "total war" budget with total planning and centralized control of the entire war economy as proposed in the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore Bill now before Congress?

Such over-all scheduling of production by a centralized agency is necessary to give the armed forces the 100 per cent increase in '43 war output which has been pledged; it is also necessary to guarantee, as the President points out, the essential health and morale of the working population.

For with the decrease of individual consumption to an estimated $500 per person for '43, it is necessary to see to it that hoarders, chiselers and the wealthier do not get $2,000 per person of consumer goods while others get less than $500.

This clearly demands not only the partial rationing of certain goods which the President suggests, but the **total democratic rationing** of everything which the people need and buy.

A total war budget needs total planning and total control of every phase of the economy. The persons opposed to such measures are either unaware of the nature of the country's war for survival, or else are opposed to total victory over the Hitlerite Axis.

•

DEFEATISTS and wreckers of every type will try to cripple the President's budget in Congress.

The President has warned against these attempts by his repeated suggestion that this Congress do not do what the last one did. It spurned Roosevelt's anti-inflation tax plan whereby the upper brackets and corporations would bear their full share of the tax burden.

The people will have to help the Government fight for this "total war" budget and such progressive principles of taxation which the President has repeatedly urged to protect health and morale, but which have been blocked by appeasers and disrupters.

To carry out the enormous task of this hundred billion dollar budget, therefore, the main job is to unite the country for centralized war planning (Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore Bill) for a people's tax program, and nationwide rationing of all commodities plus stringently enforced price control.

Ready to shoulder their war duties as outlined by the President, this is what the people should prepare to fight for in the Congress without any delay.

The Kaiser Dispute

SIGNS are increasing that shipbuilder Henry Kaiser's attack upon the National Labor Relations Act last week was only a lead-off for what will develop into an all-out drive to cripple this vital labor legislation. Such an attack is now new. But what is significant, is the strategy of the labor-baiters. They seek to exploit the split in labor's ranks for all it is worth to them.

The attacks upon the NLRB centers on the validity of the closed shop contracts the AFL holds covering the west coast shipbuilder's yards. It is because the Labor Board set hearings to determine the merits of CIO complaints against those contracts, that the AFL's executive council decided to wage a campaign for Wagner Act changes.

Whatever the motives of the AFL leaders may be in their drive, it certainly is not the same as that of the enemies of labor. Sober-minded labor leaders will recall that nothing good can come when an employer is permitted to step into the middle of labor's division.

As to the dispute on the Kaiser contracts, the AFL and CIO have agreed upon a peaceful procedure through which jurisdictional disputes could be settled. A joint committee machinery, with ultimate arbitration, is now being established. Why shouldn't labor settle its own disputes without the "aid" of its enemies? Why not let the Kaiser issue go into the AFL-CIO committee on jurisdictional disputes? And why not put all of labor's UNITED energy behind the legislative program upon which there is essential agreement?

United Nations In Deed

IN HIS message to Congress last week on the State of the Union, the President made a number of remarks with respect to the United Nations which are worth emphasizing. By paying tribute to Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek he singled out the countries which they lead as constituting, together with the United States, the foundation of the United Nations. He called the United Nations the mightiest military coalition in all history. He asserted that there is "a very great unanimity" among the leaders of the United Nations in planning and carrying out the major strategy of the war. And he stressed that the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace.

The application of a united strategy calls for an equivalent endeavor by Britain and the United States on the European battlefield, an immediate attack upon Hitler from our bridgeheads in the British Isles and North Africa. The quick realization of the plans for the offensive in Europe as outlined in the President's speech, is what is needed to establish in practice that single strategy and common fighting action which is the main factor in advancing the unity of the United Nations.

The same imperative need applies on the Pacific Front. Here the President recognizes the prime role played by China. It is necessary to realize this concept in practice by developing full coalition warfare with China against Japan.

Willkie is correct in insisting that what we win now is what we will win in the peace. In stressing the need for a united council of the United Nations to assure unity in winning the war, he emphasizes the necessity of full agreement with the Soviet Union and China. It is relatively unimportant whether such unity is attained through the medium of a formally organized Council. What is important is that there be complete unanimity on strategy and the speedy realization of this unity on the battlefield.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Distorting Willkie's Talk

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11

THIS was the headline that Cissy Patterson's Washington Times-Herald ran over Wendell Willkie's last speech urging the formation of a United Nations council; "Willkie Issues Challenge to Wallace Plan."

The lead of the United Press story directly underneath the head said: "Wendell Willkie took issue indirectly today with Vice-President Wallace's recent speech on post-war international cooperation."

Now it is perfectly obvious that Willkie wasn't hurling any challenges. He wasn't differing with a thing that Henry Wallace said. He was saying that United Nations cooperation now will assure the post-war unity of which the Vice-President is a leading advocate, that a common council of the United Nations will help win both the war and the peace.

In short, he was speaking as a supporter of Henry Wallace's essential ideas just as he has been speaking as a supporter of the President's war program when he has urged that some phases of it be carried out more promptly and more vigorously, that a second front be opened in Europe, when he has insisted again and again that United Nations cooperation can't be confined to England and the United States.

• • •

ALL of this is perfectly clear to the Patterson-McCormick newspapers axis and to other papers as well which have tried at every opportunity to create differences and splits between Willkie and the administration.

The classic example, of course, was the distortion of President Roosevelt's remark that the controversy in the newspapers growing out of Willkie's second front statements was not worth noting. In practically all newspapers except the **Daily Worker**, this was misinterpreted and blown up with the misleading meaning that the President said that Willkie's statement's were not worth noting.

And yet the fact must be faced that there does not exist a smooth working relationship between the President and the most influential supporter of his policies outside of administration ranks. The symptoms of friction have been grossly exaggerated, but they are there.

Since his return to this country, Willkie has seen the President only once: to report on his trip. As far as this correspondent has been able to find out, there has been no further contact or communication between the two men.

Willkie's friends in Washington realize that the President's remarks when Willkie returned from his trip abroad were misquoted. But they feel that the President could have gone to greater pains to correct any erroneous impressions.

It is understood that Willkie was irritated by White House pressure brought by Secretary of War Stimson to delete from his speech to the **Herald-Tribune** forum critical remarks about Admiral Darlan—particularly since the President himself some 12 hours later said he "approved" the feeling which had caused widespread suspicion of Darlan.

Some minor incidents have added to the irritation. There has unfortunately been created an impression in some circles in England that Willkie is anti-British. When Allistair Cooke, a correspondent of the London Times in New York, tried to clear up this misunderstanding with some favorable references to Willkie, the American censor chopped out the heart of his story. Needless to say, Willkie wasn't pleased by this example of censorship.

• • •

COMPLICATING the situation has been the fact that Willkie has not been offered any responsible post in the war effort. His mission to the Middle East, to the Soviet Union and to China was temporary.

White House Secretary Stephen Early mentioned Willkie's name as one of a group of umpires in labor disputes some time ago. But this turned out to be a boner. Nothing came of it. And mediating labor disputes was hardly a post of the highest responsibility for Willkie.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, the President is reported to have given some thought to making Willkie one of his inner secretariat in charge of war production. Willkie would have had the same job in this field that Admiral Leahy has in the military field and that Jimmy Byrnes has in the field of economic stibilization.

As a matter of fact, Willkie might be just the man to put in charge of production. As the head of an over-all Office of War Mobilization suggested by the Tolan Committee, he might well have the drive, the initiative and the vision that has so far been lacking.

But, of course, it isn't just a question of using Willkie's talents in the war effort. The bigger problem is one of political coalition between all the forces that are agreed in principle on the broad issues of winning this war against fascism.

The defeatist Republicans are trying to form such a coalition with some of the poll-tax Democrats. And it is plain that a coalition of the win-the-war forces is urgent at this session of Congress. Wendell Willkie and the men who support win-the-war policies should have an important place in such a coalition. There is reason to believe that much could be accomplished in this direction if the President would take the initiative in smoothing out the minor irritations and misunderstandings between himself and Willkie.

• • •

BELIEVE it or not, there is one truthful sentence in the latest Dies Committee report. It is an unwittingly accurate description of the Dies Committee's own role. Here it is:

"The systematic sowing of rumors, the circulated whispers of defeatism, and the treacherous campaigns to create internal disunity by un-American hatreds may be as dangerous as the saboteur's bomb and flame."

People Begin to Think Differently

By Israel Amter

In the 1920's and 30's, and even earlier, there were well-known "efficiency experts" who were hired by big industrialists to increase production. Among those experts was a man by the name of Charles Bedeaux.

Bedeaux's theory was based upon two main principles, namely, the reduction of time and motion in the carrying out of production. Bedeaux would take a first-class operative in a factory, study the motions he made in the execution of his work, simplify these motions, and thus increase production.

The workers resented the introduction of the system, for they seldom received any benefits. In some instances the workers threatened strikes if the efficiency experts were not removed. The company then resorted to a gradual application of the method, which was not so clear to the workers, and the same results were obtained by the company **—high rationalization, higher productivity, higher profits.**

WAR NEEDS

Then came the war with its new needs. Then came the greater organization of the workers, their greater understanding of the character of the war, their eagerness to increase production to the limit, their willingness to cooperate to the extent necessary to equip our armies and the armies of the United Nations.

Some corporations of the type of duPont and Crawford of the National Association of Manufacturers insist on their pound of flesh. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year is not enough for these fancy gentlemen. They howl against "regimentation," "socialism," etc. They fight the unions, the government. They attack President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace as "dictators," "socialists," "pinks," "Reds" and "utopians."

But there are others who realize that the war cannot be conducted—or **won**—on the old basis. These men adhere to the Four Freedoms for us and all other peoples. They may do so, perhaps, not out of conviction, but out of the **necessity** of the war. Some may consider it the proper attitude in order to ward off more extreme measures that the war may impose.

Whatever the reasons, new voices are to be heard. And among these voices is that of Hugo A. Bedeau (not to be confused with Charles Bedeaux referred to previously), sales manager of the Merchant Calculating Machine Co., who on Oct. 23 spoke before the conference of the Pacific Coast Electrical Association. This speech was very significant and deserves study. Bedau made some incorrect statements and drew some wrong conclusions; but we still will not deal with them in this article.

Bedau warned his associates that we are living in a new era. Whereas, in the past, employers were concerned with questions of research to find new materials and new production methods (99 per cent, he says, of all effort went in that direction), the question of human relations—the relation to the needs and aspirations of their employes—received only 1 per cent of their time and expenditure of funds.

"I believe," Bedau said, "that **industry is a social as well as a commercial force" and "future planning is first a problem of human beings."**

Bedau says that present-day industrial leaders face a challenge. "We must determine if business—insofar as it is to operate under our system of American free enterprise—can be projected into the future as the vehicle that the 135,000,000 people of these United States will select for their first and only choice of a means of traveling the road ahead." Bedau points out the accomplishments thus far in the war and the marvelous possibilities of the future, and declares that we can never return to "the good old days of Harding and Coolidge."

Terrific, new facilities needed for the war will be available after the war. Will they be allowed to lie idle? **"What will be the outcome when we have increased our productive capacity five to ten times or more on a countless number of economic fronts," he asks.**

"LACK OF VISION"

"Lack of vision and understanding and little knowledge of decent human values . . . has severely harmed our whole business society." Bedau illustrates his point by narrating how a big industrialist accepted the idea of a labor-management committee, and how at the first meeting he told the labor representatives that all were equal at the meeting and should speak frankly. A foreman took him at his word and told him what the workers think about him. The result? The foreman was given an "unmerciful bawling out in thin slices." That practically killed the labor-management committee, says Bedau.

Labor is aspiring to things that society can afford. What does a worker want, asks Bedau. He wants happiness. "Very simply stated," says Bedau. **"Job happiness is the belief on the part of the worker that his job makes possible the attainment of his personal aspirations and the ambitions he holds for his wife and family. Workers want a considerable degree of contentment in their work, they want achievement, a sense of satisfaction in a job well done—they want recognition. These are basic desires of decent, self-respecting human beings. . . . There is no job happiness for the worker unless it exists according to his judgment—no that of management."**

Of course, the worker wants more than that. He wants work, security, protection from unemployment, sickness, etc. He wants education, leisure, peace.

JOIN UNIONS

Business having failed to provide a solution, the workers turned to organization, to trade unions, which protect the workers today and will have a powerful voice in the world tomorrow. They will and must be a powerful factor in securing and maintaining the happiness and contentment of the workers. For we are in the midst of a "social and economic revolution," says Bedau, "one of the **people crying out for recognition of human values. The people are firmly convinced that the profit motive yardstick, which gives relatively few men salaries in the upper five or six-figure brackets, cannot comprehend the significance of the third component** (the workers—I.A.) **philosophy."**

"The old idea," says Bedua, "of a 50-50 split, a horse for me and a rabbit for you, just can't be made to work any longer."

Today the workers do not fear or resent the presence of activities of efficiency experts. On the contrary, the workers themselves are providing suggestions and improvements that have doubled and trebled production for war. They are ready to give all and make the most extreme sacrifices to smash the Axis and fascism abroad and at home. They do resent—and correctly—the use of their suggestions by some industrialists to increase the exploitation of the workers and raise employer profits. "This must be an all-out war—all out for you and me and all of us. No horse for me and a rabbit for you." Those days, says Bedau, are over. **"The fight," he says, "is a social and ideological battle."**

CONTINUOUS CHANGE

Bedau speaks about "the **eternalness of change**, which we can do something about." He urges us to study the history of our 175 years as a nation. He says that our forefathers—Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Franklin—did some "penetrating, objective thinking"—and planned a constitution to meet your needs." Then what will we do about all of this? We sat down to enjoy it as if it goes on automatically forever and ever without change." But it cannot. It won't.

The "eternalness of change!" Some people are beginning to think differently. Planning and winning the war, planning a real peace and all that goes with it—for happiness "according to the workers' judgment and not that of management." Planning for the peace and happiness of the world—that is, the job of the United Nations and their peoples, in which the people, and, above all, the workers, must be decisive.

Party Life

By John Williamson

Preparation for Party Building Campaign

The entire Party, especially the branches, are engaged in intensive discussions and organized preparation for launching the Party Building Campaign on Lincoln's Birthday. If they are following the recommendation of the National Committee they are giving attention, amongst other things, to the following:

"Between now and Jan. 25, every branch shall carry through intensive discussion aimed at bringing about a change in the life and functioning of the branch. This should include clarity on what type of activities the branch should engage in to become a political force in the community; how and where branch members should function . . . establishment by the branches of close and permanent ties with every member whether he attends branch meetings or not.

"Make clear that alertness to community issues means finding solution of them in the spirit of contributing to the central task of mobilizing the people for a Victory war policy. Neighborhood branches should also concern themselves with production and all other economic and shop problems since their activity is also amongst shop workers and trade unionists in their community.

"Recognize that large branches must function different than small. Try to establish activity committees to involve the entire membership. **The purpose of improved political life of the branch is not less work or transforming the branch into a lecture society, but is intended to make more effective the mass political work and campaigns of the branch.**

"By Jan. 25, as a consequence of this activity, every branch and section should establish, **after democratic discussion**, their own recruiting goals based on consideration of their possibilities and the National Party Conference goal of 15,000 new members.

"As a result of the ideological and organizational mobilization of the entire Party . . . every section or branch by Jan. 25 should have:

(a) a list of perspective recruits made up from Worker readers, purchasers of 'Victory—and After," coworkers of Party members in community and mass organizations, those who voted for Communist candidates and contacts of each individual member

(b) meetings of Party members in every industry shall have been held and Party Building Committees established and lists of perspective recruits prepared. Similar meetings and committees should also be organized amongst Party members in other organizations;

(c) Chosen communities or cities where no party branch exists and make plans how to build new branches;

(d) Made plans for strengthening the basic industry composition of the Party by recruiting amongst workers in steel, automotive, mining, shipbuilding and marine industries;

(e) reached more than half of their goal in the **Worker** circulation campaign."

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Recruiting Possibilities in Los Angeles

Los Angeles writes:

We consider the past election campaign the most active campaign conducted by the Communist Party in California. It is estimated that from 30 to 40 per cent of our membership in the county has gone into the neighborhoods to do precinct work as Communist precinct workers. We had 10 broadcasts in the county of the 56 in the entire State, over a million pieces of literature were distributed in the State, and while we were not able to break into the metropolitan press, we did get into the press through paid advertisements, and in some community papers we did manage to get some statements by the Party.

We had set ourselves the task of doubling our vote in this election. We fell very short of our goal, although we made some definite achievements:

1. We secured enough votes (89,520 for Anita Whitney) to qualify for the ballot;

2. We increased our percentage of votes in relation to the votes cast;

3. We consolidated the Party vote, that is, while the vote for Anita Whitney was large in the previous elections, the votes for the other candidates never came close to the votes for Comrade Whitney, but in this election Kenneth May ran a very close second (80,435) and Comrade Perry (who had to contend with two opponents, one of them Paul Peek, who was one of the four main candidates on the Democratic ticket), received over 35,000 votes. In addition to this, Comrade Phil Gardner, running for Congress, against Costello, doubled the Party vote (3,949) in that district since the last election.

A very important feature in our election campaign was the candidacy of Comrade La Rue McCormick for State Senator. Her candidacy generated enthusiasm in the Party. It was generally accepted that La Rue McCormick was the "natural" opponent of Jack "Little Dies" Tenney, and so the Party saw the possibility of a tremendous vote. The vote for La Rue McCormick in this single district totalled 37,000.

Our Party secured an effective introduction to many new circles through the medium of the last election campaign. Large numbers of contacts were secured. Our job is to maintain these contacts and bring our estimation of the elections to them. There can be no let-up in our community activity. Wherever possible we should maintain Victory centers—not necessarily the same election headquarters. We have to build the Party, a thing that we have neglected during the election campaign. During the last five election campaigns, including the difficult campaign in 1940, we maintained a solid bloc of 40,000 who voted Communist. Our Los Angeles Party membership consists of only 5 per cent of this vote. We certainly have many more friends who are ready to join the Communist Party.

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President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954

Cable Address: "Daiwork." New York, N. Y.
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